

NEW ERA IS OPENING  
FOR MOROCCO WITH  
THE FRENCH REGIME

Triumph for Peace Movement Is Seen in Despatch of Mission From Tangier to Fez With Treaty

## QUALIFIED TO RULE

Apparent Settling Down in Persia Called Superficial and Continued Domination of Russia Is Pointed Out

Progress that makes for peace amidst the stir of European politics is noted today in the following review of international affairs. The reviewer pictures a bright future for Morocco under French guidance. He goes on to assert that the quietude in Persia is only temporary; that Russia is merely awaiting more favorable conditions to make her hold on that country more secure.

(Special to the Monitor)

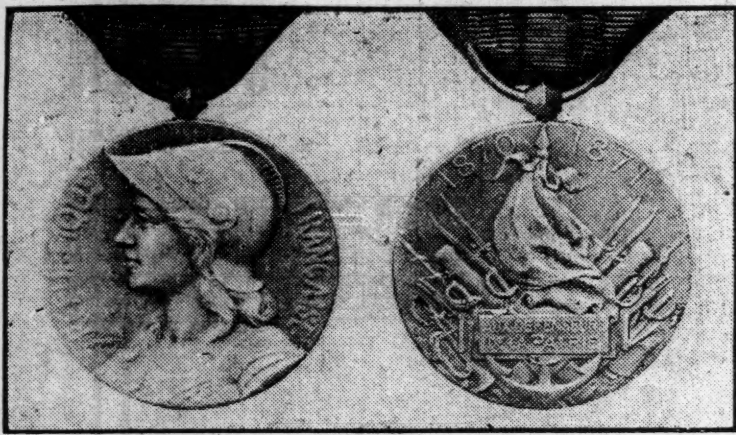
LONDON—Amidst the stir of the more or less theatrical and sensational elements of European politics, it is easy to lose sight of the constant day to day triumphs of the peace movement. Such a triumph is daily coming nearer to an accomplished fact in Morocco. After the long drawn out conversations of last summer, after an apparently narrowly averted European war, after a veritable hurricane of heated debate in Germany and France, after the fall of a French ministry, and a bitter attack on a German one, the clouds have rolled away, contending Europe has struck its camp, passed on to other scenes and other actions. The French mission bearing the treaty of protectorate for the signature of Moulay Hafid is on its way from Tangier to Fez, and a new era is opening for the country which, as recently pointed out in these columns, has practically stood still for 2000 years.

With all the lessons learnt from nearly a century's occupation of Algeria, France should make fewer mistakes in Morocco than any other European power, and, although she has still to settle many outstanding questions with Spain, yet to all intents and purposes, as far as Europe is concerned, the Morocco incident is closed. There may be yet many echoes, but that five minutes' act in the French chamber, a few days ago, when 50,000 francs were voted unanimously "pour l'envoi d'une mission a Fez afin de negocier notre protectorat," practically closes the matter, yet insists on terms which if Turkey consented to the Senussi would repudiate, and so only lends emphasis to the words of Assim Bey recently reported in this paper, "No! we have nearly had enough of this!"

And so the observer passes on, and he passes east over that tract, fast becoming familiar, which leads into Persia. On the surface of things there is a settling down here; but as far as Russia is concerned, with the utmost desire to put the best possible construction on Russian action, it must be said that the settlement is only superficial and largely the result of the work of a Russophile press.

True the ex-Shah has accepted his pension and has left the country, but in spite of the much heralded departure of Russian troops, what practically amounts to an army of occupation of 21,000 men, still remains, and the province of Tabriz is under complete Russian control. "A straw shows how the wind blows," and the refusal of the Russian authorities at Resht to release the guns to enable the Persian officials to fire the customary salute on the arrival of the Turkish ambassador, at Enzeli, indicates more clearly than any apparently more important incidents the extent to which Russia at present controls Persian action on the shores of the Caspian.

As before pointed out, Russia's appar-

FRANCE GIVES MEDAL TO HIGH  
SCHOOL TEACHER OF BOSTON

Both sides of bronze token of honor presented to Charles P. Lebon

Showing among his friends the medal received from the Chamber of Deputies of France for his service in the Franco-Prussian war, Charles P. Lebon, teacher of French at the English high school, is receiving congratulations on the token bestowed by the government after more than 40 years.

The medal is of bronze, suspended by a silk ribbon striped black and green, and bears on one side a representation of the goddess of Victory with the inscription "Aux Défenseurs de la Patrie - 1870-1871," and on the other the emblem of the French republic with the words, "Republique Française."

CHICAGO PACKERS' CASE  
READY TO GO TO JURY

Government Lawyer in Final Argument Contends That Criminal Violation of Sherman Law Has Been Proved

## LONG CONTEST ENDS

CHICAGO—Nine years' legal contest between the United States government and the meat packing industry reached a climax today in Judge Carpenter's court when Pierce Butler, attorney, made the government's final argument for the conviction of the 10 packers charged with violating the Sherman law.

"The Sherman anti-trust law is not an effort of the government to saddle a load on the business of the country," the lawyer said. "This law was absolute-

ent inaction, at the moment, means nothing, and her superficial concessions to European opinion mean little more, and Europe ought not to be deceived by it. The world must look to history and learn from it, if it is to understand even in part the policy of St. Petersburg. Russia is exhausting her moves. There is no step she can take in the mid east, no scheme she can advance, no move she can make, but a similar one, somewhere up and down Central Asia, already stands to her record with a history which all who run may read.

A short time ago it was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor that a possible future history of Persia might be found in the past history of Turcomania, and if an almost exact parallel for Russia's policy of the moment in Persia is wanted men will bethink themselves of Bokhara. They will acquaint themselves with the history of the storm of protest which swept over Europe some 30 years ago, when Russia seized the capital of Tamerlane and reduced the country to the position of a Russian dependency; and it will recollect the words of diplomatic assurance which came from the banks of the Neva and the conversation of Prince Gortchakoff with Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British ambassador to St. Petersburg, in which he stated that "it was the desire of the Emperor to restore Samarkand to Bokhara, but that there was some difficulty in ascertaining how this could be done without loss of dignity, and without obtaining guarantees for the welfare of the population which had accepted the sovereignty of Russia."

Needless to say, Russia never did restore Samarkand. Those who are watching in the mid-east are wondering if the world will remember this when the master diplomat at St. Petersburg makes the same statement in regard to Tabriz, or whether it will be forgotten.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE  
TO SEEK BEST MAN  
IN ENTIRE COUNTRY

Successor to Stratton D. Brooks Must Measure Up to the Standard Set by Him Say Board Members

## NO ONE IN VIEW

Members of Staff of Assistant Superintendents Will Be Considered When Candidates Are Given Hearing

That the best man available in the entire country will be selected by the members of the Boston school committee to succeed Stratton D. Brooks as superintendent of the public schools, is the declaration of the members of the committee.

"We want the best man for the place," said George E. Brock today, "and if we can find him right here in Boston so much the better, but if we have to cross the continent to get him we shall do it."

"As to the men who constitute our board of assistant superintendents I can say this. We have some very able men there, more able than many people know. They have accomplished fine work on that board, but the members of the committee will not be confined to the board of assistant superintendents in our search for the successor to Mr. Brooks."

"The Boston schools are in excellent condition now, but there are many things which are coming up in the near future which will necessitate the gravest consideration and attention and we want a man at the head of the school system here who knows his business and we are going to get him too."

"We are not going to rush into this, for there is no necessity for it. We have a good long time in which to look about and land our man. Nothing can be gained by rushing this question and I am sure the other members of the board feel the same way about it."

Speaking as to a possible successor David A. Ellis, chairman of the board, said:

"The board has no one in mind as a successor to Mr. Brooks," said Mr. Ellis. "We know the qualifications of the Boston men who are eligible to succeed him. What we are interested in just now are the men outside of Boston who are fitted for the position."

Dr. Thomas F. Leen of the school committee says:

"We want the best man we can get. If he is a Boston man so much the better. Our assistant superintendents are a very able lot. Nevertheless, we shall scour the country for a successor to Mr. Brooks. We may take a trip to New York and look the field over there—also in Brooklyn. Then we shall compare what we find with what we have at home. The last time we elected a superintendent we went to New York and looked around and we had to come back to Boston for our man. It may be the same way this time."

When asked today if he had any choice for Mr. Brooks' successor, Mayor Fitzgerald said:

"None whatever. That's none of my affair—let the school committee decide that."

Members of the school committee, it is said, are sure to receive from agents of the several great school textbook concerns names of educators whom this or that corporation would like to see placed in the office having to do with the selection of so many textbooks, and other organizations and individuals are expected to tender many proposals in this line.

Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of schools of Cambridge is being talked of as a candidate for the vacancy. When the report was called to Mr. Parlin's attention, he said:

"I have made no application for the position but if they want me they know where to find me."

Michael H. Corcoran Jr. of the school committee said:

"My view is this; we want the best man. I don't care where he comes from or what his race or religion is."

ANTI-REPUBLICAN  
PLOT IN PEKING

(By the United Press)

PEKING—A widespread plot to overthrow the republic and replace the baby Emperor on the throne is said to have been discovered. Owing to its extent President Yuan is declared to have refrained from arresting the leaders, but has temporized.

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—Further details were received here today of an attack on American teachers by pirates for the purpose of robbery while in a boat on the Yangtze river. The men were Bert Hicks of Oshkosh, Wis., who was slain; Philip Hoffman of Ohio and A. N. Sheldon of California, who were wounded. J. Paul Jameson, the American vice-consul-general at Hankow, has started for Chengtu.

The three were teachers in Chengtu University. A force of Chinese troops is in pursuit of the pirates.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE  
BRITISH COAL STRIKE  
RESULTS IN FAILURE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The triangular conference between the premier, operators and coal miners today adjourned after a brief session.

"No agreement was reached," was the only statement made. What action will now be taken has not been announced.

That the government still has hope that an agreement will yet be reached to end the strike is shown by the announcement that consideration of the coal bill will be postponed "pending further conferences." This is taken to mean that the operators and miners have agreed to confer anew, although no official announcement to this effect has been made.

After the meeting broke up Premier Asquith and the committee of the miners' union held a conference at which it was understood the objections of the operators were carefully canvassed.

The conference between Premier Asquith, the sub-committee of the miners' federation and the committees representing the mine owners' associations of England, Scotland and Wales was an endeavor to settle the strike. The English owners were not only willing, but anxious to fix the minimum rate at the figure demanded by the men, five shillings for adults and two for minors working by the day, but the Scotch and Welsh operators insisted that such a figure would be confiscatory.

The committee of the miners announced when it entered the premier's office that it was willing to abandon its demand for a complete schedule by districts and all of its demands affecting the pieceworkers. Under no circumstances, however, Enoch Edwards, the spokesman, said, would the five and two shilling figure be departed from.

"We have made every concession possible with honor," said Mr. Edwards, "and we have a right to demand that the employers do something themselves."

Announcement was made today at all of the coal depots that because the visible supply is almost exhausted prices had been advanced five shillings a ton. It is stated that every depot in this city will probably be cleared of coal by Thursday.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Owing to privation in their families, 1000 miners in the Lanarkshire district resumed work today. The coal owners declared that nearly all the other workers in that section will follow their example without waiting for a settlement of the strike.

EASTERN RAILROADS  
REFUSE DEMANDS  
OF ENGINE DRIVERS

NEW YORK—Saying "the present rates of wages are as a rule full and liberal and the railroads are financially unable to bear the increased expense involved," the conference committee of managers for the 50 railroads in the eastern district rejected today the demands of the locomotive engineers for wage increases averaging 18 per cent.

Warren S. Stone of Cleveland, O., head of the engineers' brotherhood, after reading the committee's reply said that conferences would be resumed and that there was no immediate danger of any labor troubles.

In its reply the conference committee of managers said the increases demanded would add annually \$7,553,792 to the roads' operating expenses.

"Already the heavy burdens incurred through legislation, the large expenditures for improvements which produce no revenue and the previous wage increases," the committee said, "have made it impossible for many of the roads to raise money to provide added facilities which a prudent foresight demands. Past history indicates that if these increases are given to the engineers they will be followed by similar requests from other employees, which, if granted, would result in actual bankruptcy to some of the roads."

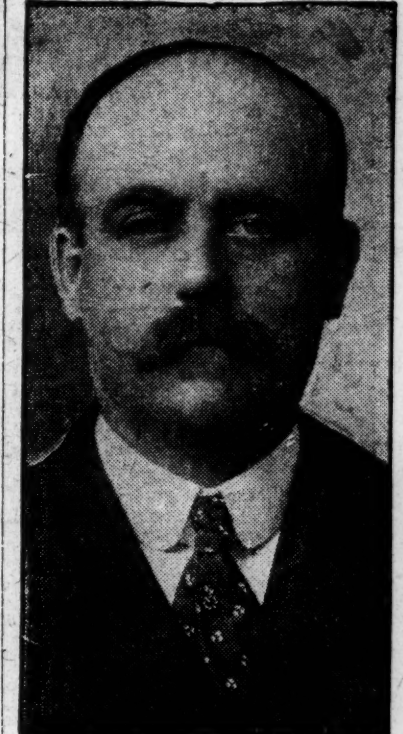
It is less than two years, said the committee, since the engineers had a raise of 10.73 per cent yearly and this was made in expectation of a "much needed" advance in freight rates, which the interstate commerce commission declined to allow.

Further wage increases are "viewed with great concern," says the road's committee in its reply, because with gross earnings increased about \$18,500,000 in 1911, there was a decrease in net earnings of over \$27,000,000, and while over 8000 less men were employed the total wages increased over \$39,000,000.

"This headlong movement toward financial disaster cannot proceed unchecked," it is added.

## JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED

A Tokio message to the Boston News Bureau says that the imperial Diet was dissolved today on the expiration of the term of the members of the lower house. General elections will be held some time in May.

CHIEF ENGINEER  
REPORTED CHOSEN  
BY PORT DIRECTORS

GUY C. EMERSON

Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the finance commission and former superintendent of streets, who is reported to have been elected by the port directors chief consulting and directing engineer, said today that he had not been notified of the election.

"I have understood," he said, "that my name was among others considered for the place, but I have heard nothing from the port directors."

"The port directors have no statement to make concerning this report," said Harry R. Wellman, secretary to the directors.

He said that they had decided neither to affirm nor deny it. It is believed that an official announcement will be made on Wednesday following a meeting of the board.

IVERNIA AT BOSTON  
AFTER 11 DAYS ON  
LIVERPOOL VOYAGE

One of the longest passages on record for a modern steamship between Liverpool and Boston was completed today with the arrival of the Cunarder Ivernia, Captain H. M. Benison, with 1412 passengers. The steamer was 11 days and 46 minutes in coming from Daunt's Rock to Boston lightship, making an average speed of 12.28 knots an hour.

This time includes a 30-hour stop at Halifax where she put in for coal, and is the longest passage the Ivernia has ever made to this port. The coal strike delayed the sailing of the vessel from England one day and adverse conditions at sea held her back the rest of the time. Ordinarily the Ivernia should have been in on Thursday morning.

The Ivernia brought 22 saloon, 330 second cabin and 1030 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown and a large general cargo.

Alexander Campbell, the golfer of the Brookline Country Club, with his wife and twin sons were passengers returning from a winter in Scotland.

Jesse R. Grant, the youngest son of U. S. Grant, was among the saloon passengers. Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Howe, Jr., with Miss Susan Howe of Concord also returned on the liner. Mr. Howe is master of the Middlesex school at Concord and has been engaged in biological research work in France for nearly eight months.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Poole of Wollaston completed a three month tour of southern Europe, and Charles Z. M. Booth of London, cousin of Mr. Booth of the Cunard line, came over here to reside in this city.

Among the other first cabin passengers was Mrs. A. I. Devens of Boston, Mrs. A. E. Wichello of Chester, Eng., and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Clarke with Master W. Clarke of Liverpool, Eng.

The passengers were allowed shore leave when the vessel called at Halifax and many of them availed themselves of the unexpected opportunity to visit the city. There were seven steamers ahead of the Ivernia at Halifax and she had to wait about 12 hours before men could be taken to coal her.

HIGH SCHOOLS ON  
WASHINGTON VISIT

WASHINGTON—More than 200 tourists, most of them high school students, arrived in Washington yesterday from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. They will remain here for three days, in which time they will make a tour of the public buildings and points of interest.

In the party are classes from Pepperell high school, Pepperell, Mass.; Westbrook high school, Westbrook, Me.; Mansfield high school, Mansfield, Mass.; and Milford high school, Milford, N. H.

MORE THAN 2000  
WORKERS IN LOWELL  
MILLS GO ON STRIKE

Appleton Mill Compelled to Shut Down and 20,000 Operatives May Be Out by Middle of the Week

## I. W. W. IS IN CHARGE

Dissatisfaction Over Wage Adjustments at Cotton Mills and Lawrence Manufacturing Company Cause

LOWELL, Mass.—Two thousand mill operatives struck here today and one mill, the Appleton, was compelled to shut down completely shortly after noon. Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which conducted the contest for better wages at Lawrence, took charge immediately after the walkout, and there are indications that Lowell's 20,000 operatives may all be out before the middle of the week.

Although there has been no trouble or disorder the regular police force, augmented by special deputies, was early stationed about the big mill buildings. The mills most affected today are the Appleton which employs 1250 and the Merrimack which employs 3300. Dissatisfaction over wage adjustments at the cotton mills and the Lawrence Manufacturing Company precipitated the strike.

The strikers have refused a 5 per cent increase and demand the same schedule of increase forced from the Lawrence, Mass., mill owners.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—After a contest of more than two months the Lawrence textile strike, which has resulted in an increase in wages to approximately 27.5,000 New England operatives, was declared off officially Sunday in all the textile mills of the city. According to mill agents, advances in the price of woolen and cotton goods which have been made, or are in prospect, will place upon the consumer a great part of the burden of the additional wage of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 next year.

WASHINGTON—Conditions during the Lawrence mills strike, which were the subject of public hearings recently, will be taken up by the rules committee of the House this week, and an inquiry into the affairs of the American Woolen Company may be ordered.

WAGES ADVANCE  
FOR OVER 125,000

More than 120,000 textile operatives in New England received a general advance in wages today when the increases announced recently by many cotton and woolen manufacturers went into effect. The advances varied from 5 to 10 per cent, but with the exception of the 35,000 persons employed in the mills owned by the manufacturers of Fall River, where a 10 per cent raise has been granted, the operatives will not know the exact amount of their increase until their pay envelopes are handed them later in the week.

## HOURS OF WORK REDUCED

PHILADELPHIA—Coming as a voluntary act on the part of the mill owners, a three-hour reduction in the scale of working time went into effect in a number of textile mills here today. About 35,000 workers are affected. In some mills there also was an increase of 5 per cent in wages.

SALARY RAISE BILL  
FOR COUNTY BOARDS  
REPORTED IN SENATE

In the Senate today the committee on public service reported a bill in new draft to readjust salaries of county commissioners in 11 classes according to population, making an increase of from \$400 to \$1800 in the total for each county.

Other reports were: Ways and means—Ought to pass on a bill to give employees of metropolitan park, sewer and water departments a half holiday each week in June, July, August and September, amended to read when feasible on Saturday.

Ought not to pass on resolve that the metropolitan park commission ascertain the cost of acquiring for park purposes land bordering on Great pond in Braintree and Randolph and constructing a boulevard thereon.

Ought to pass on resolve to allow the special commission \$2000 to obtain the names and addresses of Massachusetts soldiers who fought at Gettysburg, Pa., and for preliminary arrangements to transport such surviving veterans to the fiftieth celebration of that battle in July 1913.

It may be well to remember that every copy of THE MONITOR can be used to make friends for clean journalism if passed along.



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## COLONEL ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES MEETING IN STATE OF MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt reiterated his arguments for support in his address in this city Saturday night.

"The President of the United States has, in a number of recent speeches, ably and correctly stated the issue between him and us," said Colonel Roosevelt.

"We stand for the right of the people to rule and we stand for this as a real and living fact, and not as a juggling formula ingeniously devised so as not to find expression in fact.

"In a recent speech the President paraphrased Lincoln's great statement that 'This is a government of the people, for the people and by the people,' proposing as a substitute that we should hereafter act on the theory that this is a government of the people for the people, by a representative part (or class) of the people.

"It is dangerous work for any man to try to improve on Lincoln's doctrine of popular sovereignty and popular right. Of course everybody, whether a believer in despotism or in democracy, agrees that there must be government of the people. In the next place, even the ruling classes in a despotism always publicly state that their government is for the people.

"The point of difference between the believers in genuine democracy and genuine popular rule and those who openly or secretly disbelieve in such genuine popular rule and believe in government by minorities comes in connection with Lincoln's third proposition that the government should be by the people.

"Those who believe in government or rule by a part of the people, by a minority of the people, by a privileged class or caste over the rest of the people have always insisted under every form of minority government, from aristocracy to plutocracy, that they were really representing the people, but that they knew how to represent the people and how to govern them a great deal better than the people did themselves.

"It is on this point that we follow Abraham Lincoln and take direct issue with the President. In actual practice, the President's theory of government of the people, not by the people, but by a representative part of the people, means simply a government of the people.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vandell.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Blindfolded."  
COLONIAL—"The Street" (Tuesday).  
HOLLIS—Robert Edson.  
MAJESTIC—Sam Bernard. Matinees, Marcel French plays.  
PARK—"The Country Boy."  
PLYMOUTH—"Preserving Mr. Panmure."  
TREMONT—Marguerite Sylva.

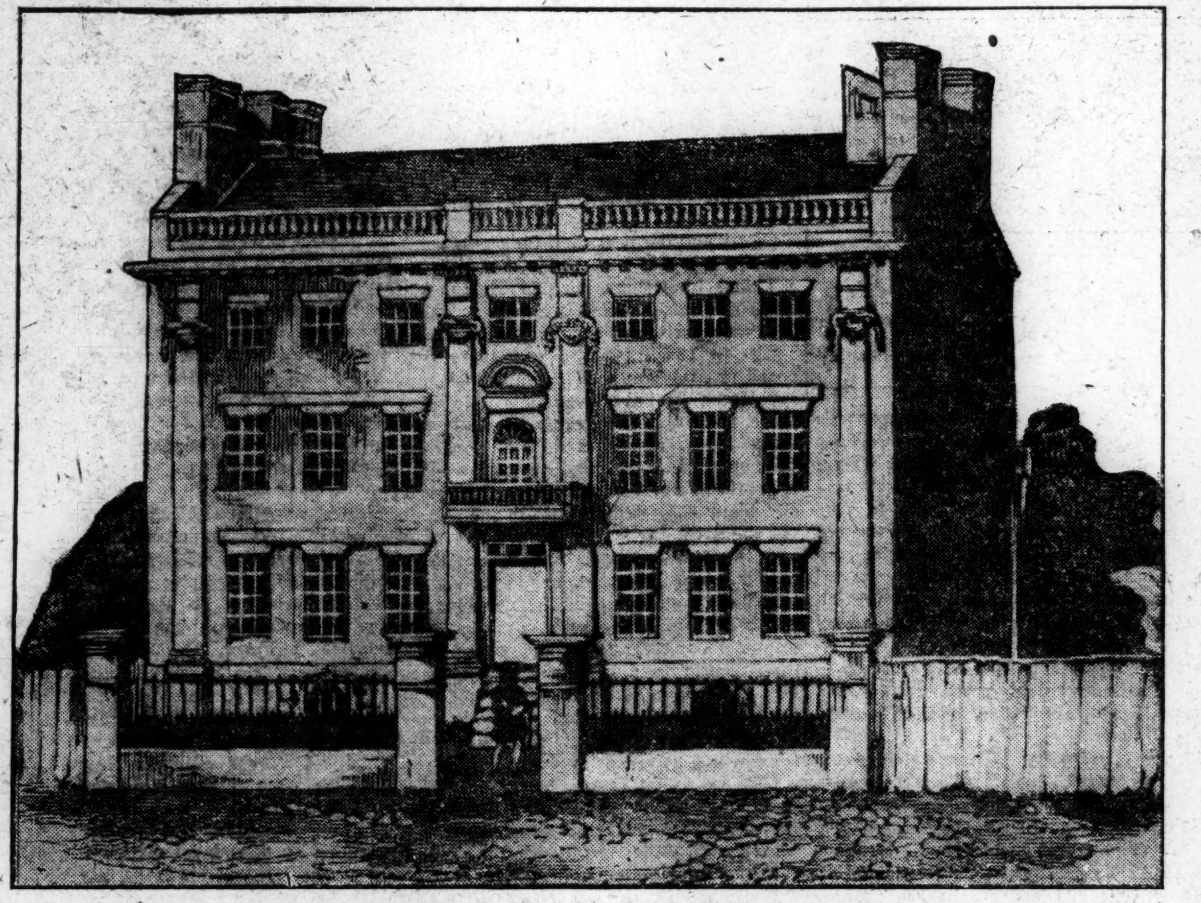
**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
MONDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., chamber music concert, Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and the American string quartet.  
TUESDAY—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., recital by Alvin Schroeder, cellist, and Kurt Fischer, pianist.  
THURSDAY—Tremont Temple, 8 p. m., recital of Scottish songs, Miss Evelyn Scotney, soprano, and Edward Lankow, bass.  
STEINERT hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Mrs. Laura Comstock Littlefield.  
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twentieth Symphony rehearsal, Sylvain Noack, soloist.  
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twentieth Symphony concert, Sylvain Noack, soloist.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
MONDAY, 8 p. m., "Habanera," followed by "Coppelia."  
TUESDAY, 8 p. m., gala performance, City Club night.  
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m., "Carmen."  
FRIDAY, 8 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West."  
SATURDAY, 2 p. m., "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," "Hansel and Gretel."  
7:45 p. m., closing performance, "Pelleas and Melisande."

**NEW YORK**  
RELASCO—David Wardell.  
RIJOU—"The Truth Wagon."  
CASINO—"Baron Trenck."  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
CRITERION—"The Woman."  
DAILY'S—Lewis Walker.  
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."  
EMPIRE—"The Twain."  
FULTON—"The Typofoon."  
GALEITY—"Officer 666."  
GARRICK—"Paul Orleans."  
HARRIS—"The Talker."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."  
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."  
LITTLE—"The Pigeon."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."  
WALLACK'S—"Disraeli."

**CHICAGO**  
AMERICAN—"The Chocolate Soldier."  
BLACKSTONE—"Eddie Ferguson."  
CORT—"Kindling."  
GRAND—"Officer 666."  
HILTON—"Mrs. Sargisova."  
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."  
LYRIC—"The Woman."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."  
POWER—"The Only Son."  
PRINCESS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The Hutchinson house, Garden Court street, was built by Col. John Foster in 1675, and occupied by Colonel Thomas and Governor Hutchinson until 1774. In 1765 it was the scene of a riot, when the house was pillaged and Hutchinson was obliged to seek shelter at the home of Rev. Samuel Mather, on Moon street, the site of the Parochial school. The Hutchinson estate ran through to Middle (now Hanover) street. In 1834 the house was torn down. Buildings were later erected and occupied by Dr. J. C. Ayer, the Rev. Chandler Robbins, and several others. Opposite on North square was the North Meeting House that was torn down by the British troops for firewood in 1775. In this vicinity most of the houses were surrounded by beautiful gardens.

## KAISER VISITING VENICE TAKES A TRIP IN GONDOLA

NEW YORK—The Kaiser, accompanied by Princess Victoria Luise and Prince and Princess August William, has arrived in Venice, says a despatch to the New York Herald. A great crowd that gathered at the station gave the visitors an ovation.

The Kaiser, who came from Vienna, will meet King Victor Emmanuel, who is now on his way to Venice.

Soon after his arrival the Kaiser and his family went sightseeing in a gondola and paid several visits. The whole town was illuminated in the evening.

## TRAVELING MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Officers have been elected by Boston council 44, United Commercial Travelers, as follows: Senior counselor, A. L. Hewett of Canton; junior counselor, C. P. Dogherthy of Tufts College; past counselor, F. D. Chase of Boston; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Haines of Melrose; conductor, H. L. McCoombe of Dorchester; page, Elmer Canney of Cambridge; sentinel, Clarence Poppe of Newton; executive committee, T. G. Currie of Arlington, F. E. Rogers of Boston, W. H. Maxwell of Boston, J. Starr Butler of Dorchester.

C. A. Haines was reelected for his sixteenth consecutive term as secretary-treasurer. Boston council numbers about 700 members.

## WAGES NOT TO BE RAISED

Members of the sanitary and street cleaning department, Teamsters and Handlers Union, were informed by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, Sunday, that their request for an increase of wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day cannot possibly be granted by the city this year, and James J. Burns, president of the Boston Joint Council of the City Department Employees Union, has appointed a committee to discuss the desired increase of wages for all city laborers.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal department of the New Haven road has a work train distributing electric block signal and interlocking material along the two extra tracks between Harrison square and Neponset bridge on the Boston division.

The private car Elysian occupied by Theodore N. Vail, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, arrived at North station over the Boston & Maine road's southern division at 7:30 o'clock this morning from Lyndonville, Vt.

## BOSTON TO HAVE A COMMITTEE IN TRADE CONGRESS

Public officials and other citizens of Boston are to serve on the honorary committee which is to represent this city during the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce here next September.

As thus far appointed the Boston committee is composed of: James J. Storrow, chairman; Gordon Abbott, Edwin F. Atkins, Robert Bacon, Hugh Bancroft, John L. Bates, Francis T. Bowles, Robert S. Bradley, Timothy E. Byrnes, Samuel B. Capen, Charles P. Chase, John Chandler Cobb, Charles A. Coffin, T. Jefferson Coolidge, W. Murray Crane, Edwin W. Curtis, G. di Rose, royal Italian consul; William L. Douglas, Eben S. Draper, Frederic C. Dumaine, Charles L. Edgar, Samuel J. Elder, Arthur F. Estabrook, Edward A. Filene, Frederick P. Fish, John F. Fitzgerald, Earl H. Fitzhugh, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Charles F. Flagg, L. C. Joseph Flanagan, French consul; Eugene N. Foss, William A. Gaston, Edwin Ginn, John C. Gray, Edwin F. Greene, Edward A. Grozier, Curtis Guild, Charles S. Hamlin, John Hays Hammond, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Charles C. Hoyt, Jerome Jones, Eben D. Jordan, George E. Keith, Roland O. Lamb, Gardiner M. Lane, Amory A. Lawrence, Frederic P. Leahy, British consul; Lester Leland, Henry Cabot Lodge, James Logan, John D. Long, Augustus P. Loring, A. Lawrence Lowell, Robert Luce, George H. Lyman, Richard C. MacLaurin, Samuel P. Mandell, J. Franklin McElwain, George von L. Meyer, Laurence Minot, Richard Olney, James J. Phelan, Wallace L. Pierce, Andrew W. Preston, William Theodore Reinecke, German consul; James B. Russell, A. Shuman, Ellisworth Sisson, Charles A. Stone, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Lucius Tuttle, I. M. Ullman, Theodore N. Vail, Crampton N. Wallace, F. G. Webster, John W. Weeks, William Whitman, Daniel G. Wing, S. W. Winslow, Robert Winsor, William M. Wood, E. M. Woodward.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD ELECTS DIRECTOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A. S. May of New Haven, treasurer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors. The temporary election of Mr. May, which is necessary in order to retain the majority of Connecticut directors in the board, is in accordance with the policy announced officially several months ago, of reducing the board from its present large number of 28, which is regarded as too large.

## NEWSBOYS REELECT PRESIDENT

Hyman J. Cohen was reelected president of Boston Newsboys Union 9077, A. F. of L., Sunday, for the fourth consecutive year. Abram Reznick, judge of the local newsboys' court, was elected first vice-president and Louis Lippman second vice-president.

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## CARNEGIE FOUNDATION PRAISES HARVARD FOR EXAMINATION CHANGE

NEW YORK—In submitting the sixth annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Henry Smith Pritchett, the president, notes with approval that the universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States have "conspicuously elevated their standards during the last 10 years."

The fight for uniform college entrance requirements is considered almost won.

It is pointed out that in that time 97 institutions or 50 per cent of those in Colorado, California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Kansas, Virginia, Connecticut, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina "came in the last 10 years to require for entrance the equivalent of a complete four-year high school course, after requiring on the average, less than three years of high school." Half the states have improved their requirements by at least one third, it is said.

"Perhaps no event of recent years," continues the report, "has had greater significance in this respect than the action of Harvard University last year in changing its entrance requirements. Hitherto entrance to Harvard was to be had only by passing a number of detailed examinations that required more preparation than that provided by graduation from the average good high school.

"The new entrance requirements enable Harvard College to articulate with the four-year high schools throughout the United States. The applicant must still pass an examination in a limited number of the subjects that he has studied, but these examinations are of the sort that cannot be met by a mere cramming process, but can easily be passed by the boy who has studied with purpose and faithfulness in the high school. If the boy cannot pass this simple examination, he is not admitted at all.

"The burden of the conditioned student is thus to be disposed of, but what is most significant is the fact that graduation from a good general four-year high school in any state admits directly to Harvard College, provided the applicant can demonstrate in a reasonable test that he has really done the work which his high school course covers.

It is announced that no grants have been made under the rule permitting allowances to presidents and other administrative officers after 25 years of service, the trustees rescinded it and established a new rule, under which the foundation will continue to a professor an allowance begun by his own institution at the expiration of 25 years of professional service or 30 years as instructor and professor.

This was the rule under which Woodrow Wilson applied for a Carnegie pension, after his resignation from the presidency of Princeton University and when he was entering on his campaign for the governorship of New Jersey. He was at that time one of the trustees of the foundation. He resigned after his election as Governor. This is the first public notice that the rule has been rescinded.

Thirty-one retiring allowances and 17 widows' pensions were granted during the year, increasing the number in force to 273, the average annual payment being \$1631, and the total distribution to date \$1,746,000. All of the new allowances were granted to persons connected with institutions that are on the accepted list of the foundation.

This list now includes 72 universities, colleges and schools of technology, the University of Virginia having been added during the year.

On Sept. 30, 1911, the end of the financial year, the foundation's endowment amounted to \$12,123,000, comprising Mr. Carnegie's original gift of \$10,000,000 in 1895, an accumulation from income of \$1,250,000 and \$1,000,000 received in 1911 as the first instalment of Mr. Carnegie's additional gift of \$5,000,000 in 1908.

Of the income of \$500,000 for the year 1910-1911, \$526,000 was expended in retiring allowances and pensions, \$36,000 in general administration and \$16,000 in educational publication.

## STAGE EMPLOYEES GIVE TO OPERA

First subscription by a labor union to the \$500,000 guarantee fund for Boston opera was announced Sunday when Boston Theatrical Stage Employees Union appropriated \$100 for the purpose.

## TURKISH MINES DELAY LINER

NEW YORK—According to a Constantinople message to the New York Herald, several new mines laid in the Dardanelles are hindering the passage of the Hamburg-American steamship Cincinnati with 600 passengers.

## TEXAS NATIONAL BANK SOLD

CANYON, Tex.—The First National Bank of Canyon has bought the Canyon National Bank and the transfer is to be made April 10.

## RAISIN BREAD

Is delightful as a dessert, yet no food is more wholesome and nutritious when made from Franklin Entire Wheat Flour. Write for our Prize Recipe for Raisin Bread.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

## AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 529, and we will send man with samples and price estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

**"A Line a Day"**  
Book the memory jogger. Get one from your stationer. 61-63 Franklin St., Boston.

## ABOUT 1500 LYNN SHOE WORKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—By an automatic arrangement about 1500 shoe operatives in this city, members of the United Shoe Workers of America, are on strike today as a result of the failure of the various factories to meet the demands of an increase of two cents per dozen pairs on shoes made under the McKay system. A mass meeting is scheduled to be held in Lesters hall, Andrew street, tonight at 8 o'clock.

About eight operatives in the factories of Charles E. Blake & Co., and the Marston Shoe Company went back to work this morning.

An early settlement of the difficulty is anticipated, for it is believed that the demands of the operators, which have already been granted by several large manufacturers, will be accepted by others.

## LONGSHOREMEN ASK CHARTER

Charter in the International Longshoremen's Association, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been applied for by the O'Connell assembly, composed of Charlestown longshoremen, which withdrew from district assembly 30, original, K of L, soon after the settlement of the recent strike of longshoremen. The local body will hereafter be known as "The Daniel O'Connell Associates of Boston Longshoremen."

## GEORGE LINDER PASSES AWAY

George Linder, business partner of George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, commission merchants, in the Fiske building, State street, passed away at his home, 43 Garrison road, Brookline, Sunday.

## TRAFFIC IN SUBWAY DELAYED

Bursting of an 8-inch water main in the Pleasant-street section of the subway on Sunday evening closed traffic from Boylston street through the subway for 35 minutes and into the subway on the north-bound track for more than an hour.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World :: American Aquatic Stars

## KAHANAMOKU IS SURE OF MAKING AMERICAN OLYMPIC WATER TEAM

Hawaiian Swimming Star Should Capture Many Points for Country in Coming Aquatic Events

### OTHER CANDIDATES

NEW YORK—With the closing of the national aquatic indoor championships the data upon which the Olympic committee expects to base its selection of candidates for the water events at Stockholm has been brought to completion, and it forms such strong evidence in favor of several men, that one cannot go very far in anticipating the verdict of the official selectors.

Take for instance the Honolulu sprinter, Duke Kahanamoku, who is better entitled to wear the stars and stripes in the international 100 meter free style swim? He came among us quite ignorant of the methods that spell success in indoor racing. He had never competed before in small pools, he lost time over the turns instead of gaining by them, he was unused to fresh water and he started so poorly that his opponents laid yards on him before he fell into his stroke. But in spite of these heavy handicaps he took the measure of every good sprinter in the land, he captured national honors and he invariably covered the century in the neighborhood of 57s. Even the most skeptic are now convinced that the world's record of 55.2-5s, credited to him is well within his powers and all believe that over the straightaway course at Stockholm he will show his heels to the speediest foreign representatives.

Equally sure of being nominated are Harry Heber of the Illinois A. C. and Michael McDermott of the Chicago A. C. Heber showed head and shoulders above his nearest rival in the back stroke, swimming. About a year ago he created a wonderful record of 1m. 52-5s for 10 yards, which is better by nearly 4s. than the world's best previous mark, and this month he captured the 150-yard national title in 1m. 55-2-5s, lowering his own former standard of 1m. 56-2-5s. McDermott has done almost as well in breast stroke racing. He beat his field by nearly the length of the pool in the 220-yard championship and brought down the record from 2m. 43-2-5s.

For the two fancy diving events, off the three-metre springboard, and from the 10-metre platform, George Gadzick of the Chicago A. A. and Arthur McAlenean of the New York A. C. will probably both receive the vote of the authorities. Gadzick holds the titles, but McAlenean has a close second, and as each has defeated Kurt Behrens of Germany, classed abroad among Europe's best candidates, the belief is warranted that they will score in either of the dives.

We have no very formidable candidates for the 400 and 1500-metre swims, free style. H. F. Goodwin and James Reilly of the New York A. C., who proved the leaders in the distance work last summer are not on paper as fast as the fourth and fifth foreign entrants. It is likely, however, that they will go.

The final make-up of the relay quartet, each member of which will have to swim 200 metres, will be left to the official who is in charge of the squad in Sweden, for condition at the time will have to be taken into consideration. If C. M. Daniels is available he will of course head the list, and Perry McGilivray of the Illinois A. C., present title holder, will come next. Others whose claims will be discussed by the committee are Nicholas Nerich, L. B. Goodwin and James Reilly, of the New York A. C.; Richard Frizell, of the City A. C., New York; Kenneth Huzzagh, of the Chicago A. A., and Harry Heber, of the Illinois A. C.

Contrary to the early reports the Stockholm course will not be laid out in the open sea. The authorities have decided to build an enclosure 100 metre in length, thus obtaining smooth water. It is thought that the change in plan will favor Americans and Australians, more used to baths and pools.

## BOSTON HOCKEY SEASON CLOSING

Boston's hockey season probably will be brought to a close at the Boston Arena this week with two games in which the Victorias of Winnipeg, claimants of the world's championship of amateur hockey this year, will play against the Boston Athletic Association and the Intercolonials. These two Canadians, who are now on tour of the East, will play against the B. A. A. on Tuesday night and against the Intercolonials on Saturday night. The Winnipeg Victorias are the holders of the Allen cup, the emblem of the highest honors in amateur hockey in Canada.

On paper the Intercolonials have a good chance to win from the Victorias, as they have won from all the local teams and most of those from Canada which they have met here. Capt. L. M. Moffatt and his team mates on the Victorias will play in New York on Wednesday night and in addition to the two games in Boston on Thursday and Saturday nights will play against teams in Detroit and Cleveland.

## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 79

Henry E. Pattee, Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When Brown University baseball enthusiasts learned that E. Pattee, Brown '06, had accepted the position of coach of the 1912 team, there was great rejoicing, for no baseball player is more widely known to Brown men than Mr. Pattee, providing one does not consider professional players.

And Mr. Pattee is known because of his ability to play the game of baseball. He not only made an enviable reputation while at Brown, but during the 10 years he has played the game he has seen it from every side, preparatory school, college, amateur, semi-professional and professional leagues, and further, from the coach's position.

Mr. Pattee succeeds F. W. Woodcock, Brown '01, who coached the 1910 and 1911 teams successfully. The new coach, whose duties at Brown began this spring, will not have an easy task set before him, although it is one that gives marked promise of resulting successfully. All but three positions on the team may be filled with veterans.

In a way, Mr. Pattee is breaking into coaching circles this spring, but in the past he has assisted other head coaches so that his executive duties are already well known to him. His experience in the game will, without doubt, make him valuable to the team and will put spirit into the players.

Coach Pattee's baseball experience began in the sand lots. He is a native of Charlestown, Mass., and is 30 years of age. In 1900 he entered Colby Academy at New London, N. H., and played shortstop on the teams representing that institution in 1901 and 1902. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Pattee decided to enter Brown University, and in the spring of 1903 he turned out at the first call for baseball candidates.

He asked for a tryout at shortstop, got it, and remained there. During that season he played on the first team and played so well that Gaspar Whitney selected him as the shortstop on the mythical All-America baseball team.

Unfortunately for Brown University the question of professionalism in college baseball came up the next year and Mr. Pattee being unable to come within the restrictions was forced to retire from the varsity. His one year on the team, however, showed his calibre and from then on he went into professional or semi-professional ball.

During his stay at Brown he was somewhat of an all-round athlete and class leader. He was captain of his freshman class football team and played on the varsity during his freshman year, as has been stated. During the second year he was on the football team, the baseball team of the class, and was president of the class as well. He was also a member of the college athletic board and a member of the sophomore ball committee.

During his junior year Mr. Pattee went into track and was on the team as a regular member. He was elected to the membership committee of the Brown Union and was a junior marshal. In his senior year he was elected to the Cammarian Club, the society of seniors which, under the conceded authority of the college faculty, regulates practically all of the undergraduates social functions. He was president of the class supper and chairman of the celebration committee.

## PROFESSIONALS TO BEGIN POCKET BILLIARD MEET

PHILADELPHIA—Professional national championship aspirants at pocket billiards will compete in a tournament opening tonight and continuing every afternoon and evening for two weeks at Horticultural hall in this city.

Pocket billiards, as a designation for what formerly was continuous pool, is eminently proper. Although termed pool in this country for nearly a century the sport has always been a game of billiards, played on a billiard table. Furthermore, the game of billiards was originally a pocket game. It indefinitely preceded the carrom game, which was introduced in France between 1820 and 1830.

The schedule for the first four games of the tournament have been arranged. One game will be played tonight and two each day during the rest of the week. Inasmuch as 28 games, without considering possible ties, will have to be played in 12 days, on three, perhaps four, days of the final week three games will be scheduled.

William F. De Langh of Philadelphia and James Matur of Denver will play the opening game. De Langh is selected for the introductory contest because he is the local representative in the tournament. Matur's defeat of Alfred de Oro at Denver in January entitles him to be a "first nighter." Tomorrow afternoon Charles Weston of Chicago and W. W. King of New York will play the second game. Tomorrow night, Alfred de Oro of New York and Thomas L. Wilson of Hackensack, N. J., will occupy the table. Wednesday afternoon will bring together Frank Sherman of Washington and Edward Ralph of Hightstown, N. J. Their game will complete the first round of entrants.

Succeeding games will be scheduled, with a view to eliminating losers and reserving those who establish superior class for the final contest.



HENRY E. PATTEE

Graduating with the class of 1906, he received the degree of bachelor of philosophy. During the summer of 1906 Mr. Pattee went into baseball again and played on the Jersey City team in the Eastern league, now the International league. At the end of the season, when the averages were made up, Mr. Pattee was found to lead in batting, with a figure of .297.

At the close of the season of 1905 he went to the Brooklyn team in the National league, but was suspended because of a dispute over the salary offered to him. His graduation from Brown occurred shortly after this, in June, 1906, and shortly afterwards Mr. Pattee joined the Burlington team in the Northern Vermont league. The team won the pennant that season. His next jump was to the Harrisburg team in the Tri-State league in 1907. He batted for an average of .275 and led the league in stolen bases, having 60 to his credit, made in the 115 games in which he participated.

In 1908 he went back to the Brooklyn team. In 1909 he joined the Rochester team in the old Eastern league. In August, 1910, he was traded to the Buffalo team and finished the season under those colors. With this baseball record behind him he went into business and gave up the playing end of baseball.

His interest in the game did not cease, however, and his friends at Brown kept in touch with his every move. Coming back to Providence, Mr. Pattee went into the insurance business, associating himself with A. Gammons, for several years coach of the Brown football team. His selection as coach for the baseball team was made last fall, and the agreement was drawn up and approved by F. W. Marvel, supervisor of Brown athletics.

Mr. Pattee's extended experience in baseball should make him an excellent coach and his interest in Brown, being a graduate, will in all probability stimulate him to his best efforts.

## TECHNOLOGY CREW CANDIDATES HAVE FIRST RIVER WORK

Varsity Squad to Take to Water This Afternoon in Newly Acquired Four-Oared Shells—Many Out IN TWO SECTIONS

### IN TWO SECTIONS

Technology's varsity crew squad will take to the water this afternoon for the first time in their newly acquired four-oared shells. The men will launch the boats from in front of the B. A. A. boathouse on the Charles river. The large number of men that will report to Manager Gere this afternoon promises to give the crew a good start for the season, which in the main will be one of development under the care and experience of last year's coach, William O'Leary.

As yet the schedule has not been arranged, though it is known that it will include races with the several boat clubs along the river.

Because of the varying schedules the squad will have to go to the boat house in two sections.

As it will not be possible to give the candidates for the coxswain's position a tryout this afternoon because of the seats being held by Coach O'Leary and E. B. Wettengel, last year's coxswain, these candidates will not be required to report at the boathouse, but most of them will watch the work.

The following men have reported to the manager: H. A. Affel '14, J. M. Beale '13, F. C. Cleverly '14, T. J. Duffield '14, J. S. Fogarty '15, M. Font '13, C. Jere '13, F. S. Gove '15, C. W. Hall '14, J. A. Jasionowski '15, H. W. Lamson '15, H. S. Marion '15, M. B. Moore '14, W. V. Murphy '14, Perrin '15, G. W. Pickering '14, H. B. Sabin '15, F. S. Shurtleff '14, C. E. Siston '15, J. Steere '15, H. A. Sweet '13, E. O. Upham '12, E. A. Weaver '15, P. M. Verlich '15, S. L. Willis '15, W. A. Swain.

Those out for the position of coxswain include W. J. Stewart '15, R. Doane '15, T. N. Tolar '15, A. C. Sherman '14, E. B. Wettengel '12, and A. H. Anderson '15.

## BATTLE PAINTING GIVEN TO MUSEUM

WASHINGTON—In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack in Hampton Roads the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois has presented to the United States National Museum an oil painting of the great naval fight and a portrait of their countryman, John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor.

The battle painting is by Henry Reuter of New York, while the portrait of Ericsson is by Arvid Nyholm of Chicago.

## Well-Known Automobile Manager Who Made New Trap Shooting Record



ROY A. FAYE

ROY A. FAYE MAKES RECORD  
The many friends of Roy A. Faye, New England manager for the Matheson car, are today congratulating him over his fine shooting at the Riverside traps. Not only did Mr. Faye win the scratch event with a clean score of 50 breaks, but during the afternoon he broke 150 straight targets, missing but nine. This is a new record for the Riverside traps.

DETROIT TEAM OFF NORTH  
MONROE, Ia.—With the hardest and best schedule of games ever arranged for them, the Detroit Americans started on their trip northward today.

## SIX GOLFERS PLACED ON SCRATCH IN NATIONAL LIST

NEW YORK—Some 470 or more amateurs in this country will be eligible to take part in the annual golf championship of the United States Golf Association, to be held Sept. 2 to 7 over the links of the Chicago Golf Club, unless some exceptions are made by the association between now and then. All doubts as to "who is who" have been set at rest with the appearance of the national handicap list, the first ever arranged.

This list is to be national in scope, and rates the golfers from scratch to six, inclusive, and those not included will have to become spectators or stay away when championship week rolls round. A glance at the list reveals the fact that six have been placed at scratch. Those sharing the position of honor are Charles Evans, Jr., and Albert Seckel of Chicago; D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J.; Travis of Garden City, Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, and Frederick Herreshoff of this city.

The names of three former champions, H. J. Whigham, Herbert Harriman and L. N. James, are not on the list. Although only those handicapped will be wanted at the championship, a way has been provided whereby an occasional exception may be made. In other words, if a golfer feels that he has been slighted he will have the right to go out and return three scores on as many different days. The resolution drafted by the executive committee to govern this condition follows:

Resolved, That because of the large membership in this association it is impracticable to fix a handicap for players who deserve a rating greater than six strokes; and further

Resolved, If any whose name does not appear on the official handicap list desires a handicap he may submit to the secretary, for consideration by the executive committee.

## KLING'S PLAYERS TO START NORTH

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Training quarters of the Boston National League Club here will soon be empty, for tomorrow night President John Ward will take his charges to Athens, Ga., to play George Stallings' Buffalo team, after which they will continue northward. Columbia, S. C., will be played March 28 and 29, after which the team will play a series of games in Petersburg, Va., beginning April 1, Norfolk, Newport News and Richmond. Washington will be met and Baltimore reached for a game on April 7, then Jersey City on the eighth and Princeton on the ninth. This will put the team in Boston one day ahead of the opening game on the eleventh with Philadelphia.

From talks had lately it is thought President Ward has his eye on Bermuda for his training ground next year. In any event it is not likely that the Boston Nationals will play here next spring.

## TWELVE TRYING FOR GOLF TEAM

PHILADELPHIA—Twelve men have answered the call for golf candidates at the University of Pennsylvania. A date will soon be set for the championship of the university, and from this contest the team will be picked, which will represent the Red and Blue in the intercollegiate next fall. A regular team schedule will be arranged, with matches every Saturday. A challenge from Cornell, for a team match on May 4, the morning of the dual track meet at Ithaca has been accepted.

## FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

The Melrose high school hockey seven defeated New Rochelle high of New York Saturday 13 to 0.

The Haverford College soccer team, champions of 1911, defeated Columbia University, champions of 1910, Saturday, 1 to 0.

L. B. Dana '12, halfback on the Dartmouth varsity football team, has been engaged to coach the University of Cincinnati next fall.

The Oxford-Cambridge dual track meet at London, Saturday, resulted in a tie, each college winning 5 events. No records were broken.

L. A. Whitney '15 established a new 12-pound shot put record for Dartmouth College Saturday, when he pushed the missile 52ft. 5½in.

The Intercolonials won the hockey series with Boston Athletic Association Saturday, winning the third and final game of the series 4 goals to 2.

The Quebec hockey team, professional champions of Canada, won the professional championship of America Saturday by defeating the Wanderers of Canada 8 goals to 4.

The Vorwaerts Turn Verein won the team duelling sword championship of Illinois and their second leg on the De Baviere cup, Saturday, by defeating the Illinois A. C. team 5 bouts to 4.

Phillip Sutton of Rochester, N. Y., won the singles prize in the American Bowling Congress tournament at Chicago Saturday, with a score of 679 pins. M. Hotchkiss of Detroit was second with 674. Nelson Owen and Sutton were first in the two-man event with 1249 pins.

The Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., won the New England Rifle League championship for 1912 by defeating Bridgeport in the final match Saturday 950 to 947. Bridgeport finished second.

West Point and Annapolis won the two preliminary matches in the Intercollegiate Fencing League championship series of 1912, Saturday. West Point won 26 and lost 1 bout, while Annapolis had the same score. Cornell, Harvard, Columbia and Pennsylvania also got into the finals.

MUSEUM PLANNED FOR TEXAS  
AUSTIN, Tex.—Col. W. G. Sterett, game, fish and oyster commissioner, is going to make a collection of Texas birds, animals and fish to be placed in a museum under the control of his department.

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

## RULES ANNOUNCED FOR 1912 SCHUYLKILL RIVER CREW REGATTA

Eleven Events Are Scheduled to Take Part With All Races Covering One Mile 550 Yards

### COLLEGE EVENTS

PHILADELPHIA—C. B. Wood, secretary of the American Rowing Association, has issued a preliminary notice for the tenth annual regatta to be held on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, May 25, which includes the list of events and the conditions under which they will be contested.

Eleven events will make up the program and will be contested over a straightaway course of one mile and 550 yards. An important ruling of the association, to which the notice calls particular attention, is that any crew not going through the proper arch of a large trolley bridge which spans the river will be disqualified.

The qualifications for crews competing are as follows: The "first" races are open only to amateurs in good standing. All "second" races are open to amateurs in good standing, but no crew shall be eligible to enter a "second" race if more than one half of its members are also entered for the corresponding "first" race at the same regatta, or of more than one half of its members have rowed in a crew winning in the same race, or the corresponding "first" race at any preceding regatta of this association. (Under this rule a sculler may not enter in both the single scull events at the same regatta.)

Any individual may row in a second race, irrespective of his "senior," "intermediate" or "junior" rating in other rowing organizations. If his crew wins in a second race of this association he would be considered a senior oarsman in other regattas. Otherwise his rating is not affected.

The interscholastic eight oared shall race is open to all amateurs in good standing, all of whose members are bona fide members of preparatory schools or schools of equivalent grade, and all of whom are under the age of 21 years.

The special interclub second eight-oared shell race is not open to crews from colleges, or from college rowing clubs.

The junior collegiate eight-oared shell race is open to college or university "second" crews, none of the members of which has a seat in the varsity eight at the date of the regatta, provided that no crew shall be eligible if more than two of its members shall have previously rowed in a varsity eight in a four-mile intercollegiate race. The freshmen eight-oared race is open to freshmen crews of colleges and universities.

The races will be as follows: First single sculls (for Farragut challenge cup); second single sculls; first double sculls (for the Schuylkill challenge cup); first four sculls (Centipedes); first four-oared shells (for Puritan challenge cup); second four-oared shells; first eight-oared shells (for the stewards' challenge cup); special interclub second eight-oared shells; junior collegiate eight-oared shells (for the New England challenge cup); interscholastic eight-oared shells (for the Franklin challenge cup); freshmen eight-oared shells. Entries will close May 15, 1912. No change in entries will be allowed after the entries have been received and published.

TRACK TEAM FOR WAKEFIELD  
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Plans for a track team which will be the first in the history of the school will be made at tonight's meeting of the High School Athletic Association, and Joseph Burke, Ralph Sedgely and Alfred Hendrickson will be appointed as a committee to secure and lay out a suitable athletic field and cinder track and raise funds. The nomination of William MacKie as president, Alfred Collinson as secretary and A. W. Hopson as treasurer will be approved.

## Special Articles

### That Explain the News

LITERATURE  
EDUCATION  
CIVICS  
MUSIC  
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor



# POLITICAL INNOVATIONS OPPOSED IN A BOOK BY UNIVERSITY HEAD

Nicholas Murray Butler's  
Topic "Why Should We  
Change Our Form of  
Government?"

## RAISES QUESTIONS

**W**HY Should We Change Our Form of Government? (Charles Scribner's Sons) by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is a compact, brief argumentation by a conservative educator against tendencies in American political evolution which many of the professors in the same institution champion.

It is based, to quote from the preface, "on the profound conviction that human history and human experience have taught and are teaching lessons of permanent significance and value; that human society is not and can never be anything more than the sum total of the individuals who compose it, and that it has and can have no excellencies of its own which are not their excellencies; that the civil liberty of the individual is at all hazards to be protected by fundamental law against the attacks and invasions of temporary majorities, whatever may be the speciousness or the power of the cause which they advocate; that the representative republic erected on the American continent under the constitution of the United States is a more advanced and more just and a wiser form of government than the socialist and direct democracy which it is now proposed to substitute for it, etc." More of the same tenor might be quoted.

Such a presentation of a conservative point of view, coming from a person at one time an intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt and one of his first "kitchen cabinet" members, who also has been

highly honored by German and English universities, who edits the Educational Review and who is in close touch with the dominating commercial and banking influences of New York city, will have a weight of authority other than its intrinsic worth. How far it will be found to represent the point of view of other eastern university heads the events of the presidential campaign will show. American college and university men usually commit themselves sooner or later in critical political controversies, so high is their place as social guides and so eager are their fellow citizens to know what they have to say about candidates and platforms.

It will not be surprising if, as the campaign goes on, this little book of President Butler's were cited as summing up the quintessence of the conservative position. Not only are there the customary eulogies of the political wisdom of the makers of the constitution and the shapers of the framework of the representative republic, but there is also the argument more impressive to the really modern man, namely, that in government, as in everything else, it is a sign of evolution and not of degeneration to specialize in function, and that, therefore, in a really progressive form of government it must become more rather than less differentiated. To improve or better the representative system, therefore, would be in harmony with the best thought of social philosophy. But to revert, in a day of more complex social structure to a primitive form of direct democracy is reactionary, a "movement back from the age of the mammoth back to the age of the amoeba."

In the course of further discussion of this theme that gives title to the book, President Butler raises important questions as to the ultimate results of the current desire to embody in new state constitutions and in amendments to the federal constitution those popular decisions which should take the form of statutes and never be embodied in the organic law. He also questions the result of the too prevalent reduction in rank of legislators from that of representative to that of delegate.

Coming to the specific measures of the "direct democracy" which, it is urged, are now necessary to save the masses, President Butler has no patience with the initiative, the referendum or the recall. In all that militates against the dignity or the independence of the representative official of a republic he finds the primary objection to direct control by the people, in that there is to be so

much decision without discussion, at least discussion such as may lead to amendment or improvement of a proposal. Moreover, the diminished activity of voters in executing their duties of choice between laws upon which they are expected to act directly instead of by representatives, plays directly into the hands of minorities of citizens who thus are settling profoundly important matters. The judicial recall is as "outrage of the first magnitude." Judges are "primarily the servants not of the people but of the law." But this statement is qualified later—"It is true, the people make the law, but they do not make it all at once. It must be changed and adapted by reasonable and legal means and methods and not by shouting or tumult."

The way out for the American democracy, according to President Butler, is to have fewer rather than more elections; fewer rather than more elective officials; less rather than more direct interference with representative institutions. When it comes to the more economic aspects of American political evolution, the president of Columbia is an opportunist, wishing to hold all that is possible from the individualistic regime and yet laying the collective hand "so heavily upon business activity that the individual's self-interest shall, if it is possible, be held always subordinate to the public good." He is convinced "the era of unrestricted individual competition is gone forever," and partly because it has done its work and partly because it has been taken up into a new and larger principle of cooperation. Therefore political and legal institutions must be adjusted to the new social facts.

The limited liability corporation, whether judged by its social, by its ethical and by its industrial effects, is, in his opinion, the greatest single discovery of modern times, not excepting steam or electricity. Nay, more, he says that it is equally great, judged by its political effects when rightly used. Quite an unequivocal utterance this, as Charles W. Eliot once put on record, referring to the same device for pooling the savings of many men and limiting their liability. Many persons would agree with the estimate of President Butler in all respects save praise of the ethical effects of the corporation form of doing business. That it has profoundly affected social, political and industrial conditions no one would think of denying. But when the process of debit and credit accounting is applied to the ethical effects of the system of joint investment of wealth, there will be differing replies.

## BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"The Old Nest"—By Rupert Hughes, New York: The Century Company. The fledglings from the home nest have become successful people out in the world, so immersed in their strenuous callings as practically to forget, for a time, the father and mother left behind. Both sides are shown; it is all very true to frequent experience, and the touching little story will doubtless lead up to many happy sequels like its own.

"Sally Salt"—By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Sally's love story is not the usual one, nor are the other main characters devoid of originality. The heroine is a woman who has remained youthful and forceful with the passing years, the director of her own farm, and a bit inclined to manage the affairs of her neighbors. A pleasant story for a light hour.

"Songs of Content"—By Ralph Erwin Gibbs, San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. The headings under which the author's friend has clustered the remains of a promising young poet are: Songs of Seasons—Problems—Aspects of Life—In Lighter Vein—A Little Book of Doris. There is poetical feeling in many of the pieces, a gentle satire and a delicate humor.

Under Problems are some of the lesser Rubaiyat not used by Fitzgerald. "Polly of the Hospital Staff"—By Emma C. Dowd. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. A cheery story of the children's ward and its happy events, of the sunshine diffused by sweet, unselfish, bubbling-over Polly, and of the good she is the means of bringing to light in others.

"Lost Farm Camp"—By Harry Herbert Kribbs, Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. At a lumber camp in the Maine woods there is a girl whose character portrait in its untutored beauty is the finest feature of the story, unless that of "Hoss" Avery, her father, might be placed beside it, for he becomes a strong figure as the story progresses. Rival claimants for asbestos lands in the vicinity, contribute object lessons in chicanery, and there is some quite unnecessary coarseness.

"How to Save Money"—By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Innate shrewdness, plus varied experience, enable the author to advise wisely men and women, who are able to save moderately and systematically, as to every form of investment, so that it may be placed with a maximum of safety. Homely precepts on extravagance, dress, loaning to friends, taking advice, etc., mingle with more specific and technical counsel as to savings banks, bonds, mortgages, and like forms of investment of surplus wealth. The style is popular.

far, the illustrations apt and the counsel sound in the main.

"Glory of the Morning"—By William E. Leonard, Madison, Wis.: The Wisconsin Dramatic Society. A booklet, giving publicity to one of the first attempts of a significant western university organization to utilize early American Indian material for literary ends, as Longfellow did in "Hiawatha" and H. H. Jackson did in "Ramona." Here, however, it takes dramatic form. The author's sensitivity to spiritual and ethical values, reflected in his previous verse and prose, is shown in this venture in a new field for him.

"The Earning Power of Railroads"—By Floyd W. Mundy of James H. Oliphant & Co. New York: Moody's Magazine book department. To the ordinary layman who desires to invest his capital safely and profitably, earnings statements of corporations are very often difficult of comprehension. A volume such as this 1912 edition, which has just made its appearance, meets the needs of persons who contemplate investing money in railroad issues. This book affords opportunity for making a comparative study of railroad securities, and explains the principles the investor needs to use in his investigations. The book covers such items as mileage, capitalization, bonded indebtedness, earnings, expenses, cost of maintenance, fixed charges, comparative statistics, dividends and guarantees. Information is set forth in a simple manner so that any one can comprehend its value.

**ADDS TO WATER SUPPLY**  
Winchester's water board has completed the channel from Mollie's brook to the South Reservoir and today a part of the water from this brook was turned into the reservoir. Engineer Hinds estimates that about 20,000,000 gallons of water a year will be added to the town supply from this source.

**FIRE IN HARVARD UNION**  
Nearly \$1000 loss was caused by fire in the billiard room in the basement of Harvard Union, Quincy and Harvard streets, Cambridge, early Sunday morning, but the paintings of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, donor of the students' clubhouse, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, and others were not damaged.

**MELROSE BUDGET BEFORE BOARD**  
At tonight's meeting of the Melrose board of aldermen the annual budget as reported by the finance committee and considered in committee of the whole, is to be passed. The budget totals \$345,403.72, leaving a balance of \$31.07.

**NEW ASSESSORS ADDED**  
Thirteen assistant assessors have been added to the Boston assessing department and wards 6 and 7 have been redivided adding a new assessment district, in each.

## LITERARY NOTES

Readers of the striking poem by John Galsworthy in the Atlantic Monthly for March who liked its audacity, and workmanship will be tempted to purchase the volume of his poems just issued by Scribner's Sons.

The "Yale Collection of American Verse," issued by the Yale University Press and compiled by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, will be an interesting anthology to compare with earlier ones by Emerson, Steadman and Stevenson.

The first instalment of Arnold Bennett's impressions of the United States, published in Harpers Magazine for April, finds him critical, as are most British visitors, as to the efficiency of many of the reporters sent to interview persons of note from abroad.

A valuable book for readers interested in the evolution of American humor is "Wit and Humor of Colonial Days," by Carl Houghday, published by Lippincott.

Important issues in connection with copyright of newspaper articles and cable messages are involved in the suit brought by the New York Times against two of its metropolitan rivals for their alleged unauthorized use of despatches from Amundsen relative to his discovery of the South pole.

American Quakers are seeing to it that Norman Angell's "Great Illusion" finds its way into the libraries of schools and colleges throughout the United States.

Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, now of the University of Wisconsin, but soon to be of the Columbia University School of Journalism, is one of nine American contributors to the eighth volume of the Cambridge History of English Literature, which is to deal with the age of Dryden. It is very gratifying that both Talcott Williams and Professor Cunliffe, who are to shape the ideals and methods of this training school for journalists, are men of such proven scholarship as well as practical skill in the art of publicity.

Woodrow Wilson, "a leader in the third war of American independence," has had a novel dedicated to him by Emerson Hough, author of "John Rawn."

Andre Tridon's translation of Yves Delage's new book on "The Theories of Evolution" provides the English reader with a model summary of the situation in the light of latest discoveries and theoretical adjustments made necessary since Darwin's day.

Prof. George H. Palmer has given to Harvard University an exceptionally complete collection of the writings of George Herbert, the English poet. Though qualified to retire on a pension, Professor Palmer will continue to teach philosophy at Harvard another year.

"The Federalist" is a classic exposition of Americanism as conceived by the fathers of the republic, and that a sixth printing of Ford's edited version of the

same should be called for is encouraging. It betokens continuing appreciation and use.

Algot Lange, whose forthcoming book, "The Amazon Jungle," is eagerly awaited by persons interested in South American exploration and in adventure wherever enjoyed, is a Dane with considerable experience in the United States, who, in 1909, set forth to penetrate regions that were little known.

The Putnams will be the American publishers of the memoirs of the Baroness von Hedemann, in which she tells of her friendship with Prince Hohenlohe, one of the ablest servants of the German state in the nineteenth century and an opponent of ultramontane Catholicism.

The lectures on Napoleon and the Napoleonic period of European history, given at the Lowell Institute in Boston and before students of Harvard University and Wellesley College by Prof. J. Holland Rose, the eminent English authority on the subject, have drawn large and constant audiences of the best type of hearers. Some attendants on the Lowell course have been reminded of former days when the intellectual elite of Boston and Cambridge invariably sat at the feet of the distinguished visitors from abroad, whose coming was made possible by the largess of the Lowell family. Professor Rose also has been extremely popular as a man, quickly adjusting himself to American ways.

The new forms of training and preparation for authorship of the modern world are interesting to note and are not without significance in the light of the output. Take Leroy Scott, author of "The Counsel for the Defence." He had the vicissitudes of a preacher's son, wandering from parish to parish in Indiana. Then came life at the state university, followed by a journalistic career in Chicago, with two years' residence at Hull house. Later he lived at the University Settlement in New York city, while doing editorial work. He was married to a Russian emigrant to New York, and with his wife went to Russia to study political and social conditions. He saw the unsuccessful revolution in all its phases from stern officialdom to peasant squalor. Now obviously a man with this experimental background is not likely to write with any note of romanticism or provincialism. Many other contemporary writers have had much the same varied sort of training in observation that journalism and social service work give.

It is a sign of the times that "A Russian Year Book," in English, should have a sufficient American market to warrant its publication by the Macmillan Company.

The daughter of a California justice of the supreme court, her name being Marion Polk Angelotti, is the latest writer of the Pacific coast school to win attention of eastern publishers. Her story, "The Burgundian," will be published by the Century Company.

## LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"The Passing of War," a new book of Canon W. L. Grane, is being published by Macmillan. The work is said to be a complement of "The Great Illusion," by Norman Angell, and is based on the author's belief that the cult of blood and iron will only be exchanged for that of national fraternity by the growth of moral forces.

Macmillan is also publishing "The Eastern Roman Empire From the Fall of Irene to the Accession of Basil I. (A.D. 802-887)," by Prof. J. B. Bury. This book is an independent work, but it continues on a larger scale the professor's "History of the Later Roman Empire." Heinemann is publishing John Galsworthy's first book of poetry entitled "Wild Oats: Moods, Songs and Doggerells." Uniform with this volume will be "The Lure of the Sea," by J. E. Patterson, whose vivid autobiography, "My Vagabondage," attracted considerable notice last autumn.

"Colour Music, the Art of Mobile Color" is the name of a book by A. Wallace Rimington (Hutchinson) and contains an introductory note by the well-known artist Sir Hubert Herkomer, who says, "There is so much in the author's experiments opening out such vistas of possibilities that the whole matter should be carefully investigated before judgment is given." The fact is that the author has invented an instrument which he calls a "color organ." It has a musical keyboard by means of which he projects colors on to a screen, the keyboard producing musical sounds at the same time or not, as desired. The author describes the playing of his instrument as follows: "To sit at this instrument and improvise for half an hour while watching the ever-varying combination of color on the screen produced by the playing is not only an unpeakable delight, but of real health-giving effect on the sense of color." When one remembers the description of Debussy's "Nuages" nocturne, "the slow solemn movements of the clouds dissolving in gray tints lightly touched with white" it is easy to see how interesting this color question in relation to music becomes.

Smith, Elder are shortly issuing Egerton R. W. Mann's new work "Plain Towns of Italy: The Cities of Old Venetia," a companion volume to his "Hill

Towns of Italy," published some eight years ago. The same firm have a new book by A. C. Benson entitled "The Child of the Dawn."

Methuens have nearly ready "The Dramatic Poem of Job," a close metrical translation by the Rev. William Jennings, with introduction and explanatory notes.

Fisher Unwin has "The Autobiography of a Working Woman," an English translation of the autobiography of Frau Popp, one of the leading women among the continental socialists.

Arnaut Massey, the celebrated French golfer, who won the open championship at Hoylake in 1907 has written a French treatise on golf entitled "Le Golf" (Sports Bibliothèque, Paris; Lafitte). Massey is a familiar figure to British golfers and there is no figure so romantic to be seen at a championship meeting, and no style so fascinating. His strokes are played with that unspurred ease which denotes genius. It is amusing to note, in his book the way in which the essentially English golf terms are treated in the French language, some of the terms employed being decidedly cumbersome, for instance, "le tertre de depart" for "tee" and "le pelouse d'arrivee" for green. The one obviously French word "dormy" has been paraphrased as "au velours."

Longmans have in the press among other books "Agrarian Conditions in the Sixteenth Century," by R. H. Tawney; "Education in Scotland," by W. J. Gibbon, a short history from the time of the Celtic monk to the present day; "The History of the People of Israel," by May Searson and Mabel Addison Phillips, with a preface by the headmaster of Rugby; "Deuteronomy; Its Place in Revelation," by Dr. A. H. McNeill.

Fisher Unwin will publish "On the Backwaters of the Nile: Studies of Some Child Races of Central Africa," by A. L. Kitching; and "The Secret of the Pacific," by C. R. Enock, who takes up the old problem of the origin of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians and other civilizations of America, as well as those of Polynesia.

**WINCHESTER NOMINATIONS UP**  
Selectmen of Winchester at their meeting tomorrow night will act upon several nominations of town officers. There are also to be named 14 special police officers, besides weighers and measurers.

**MAKE \$500 A MONTH THIS SUMMER WITH THIS MACHINE**

"I made \$1500 first month in Louisiana with this same machine"—H. W. Eakins.

A wonderful money maker—moderate investment required. Almost four cents profit on every nickel. It makes Popcorn Crispettes—a new, tempting, tasty, delicious confection. Nothing like them ever sold before. People eat and eat and eat them because of the delicious taste. Children buy eagerly. Adults like them just as well. Even the old folks want them. New, secret process, known only to purchasers of my machine makes successful competition impossible. If you follow instructions you should make \$500 a month this summer; more than that if you hustle. Why shouldn't you do as well as Mr. Eakins? Fascinating, easy, employment. Anybody can make Crispettes. You can clean up big profits at

Fairs, Parks, Resorts, Circuses, Carnivals, Amusement Pavilions; on street corners, in windows, small stores, etc. Think of the crowds that will pass by. Think of the money spent for confections. Think how freely pleasure seekers spend money. Get your share. It's a great business. Something doing all the time. Cash coming in all day long. Once a Crispette enters always one—every customer is steady and makes dozens more. Listen to this letter from Penn. "For week, Crispette sales were \$445 rolls. This week will be better." Then this from Michigan. "Have run machine for about four weeks and have cleared about \$500." "Can you beat it? Making money isn't nearly as hard as it seems. Half of success is in making the start. Drop me a postal for my complete story and the words of other men who are making money with my machine. You never read anything like it. You see why men make money with this machine. Anyway investigate. Look into the proposition once what there is in it for you. A postal brings the whole story. Write it now."

W. Z. LONG, 514 HIGH STREET, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**LIKE ATTRACTING LIKE**  
"Opportunity is like every one else." "In what way?" "Always anxious to call on the man who is already successful."—Washington Herald.

**ANCIENT FOOTBALL**  
"Who was Leonidas?" "The chap who captained the Spartan eleven the year they gave Persia such a tussle. It was a great game."—Washington Herald.

**ENCOURAGES THE OTHERS**  
"Why don't you get rid of that hen? You say she never lays." "But she is an incessant cackler, and that keeps the other hens at a high mark."—Washington Herald.

**HEAR YE, HEAR YE!**  
The buds will soon be flaring forth, I ween. Spring's ready for the wearing of the green. —Washington Herald.

**AND MUST BRING TICKET**  
At the colored ball the doorkeeper was asked what "not transferable" on the ticket meant. "It means dat no gentleman am admitted, 'les he come hisself."—The De-lin-eator.

**BE CALM**  
Speak gently to the telephone. Don't holler in its face. Just try to think how you would feel if you were in its place. —Newark (N. J.) News.

**VEILED THE HINT**  
The Second floors bought a motorpiano a month ago. Last Sunday evening little Mr. First-floor, after a day of unrest, tapped at the Second floors door. "Would you mind playing your piano a little louder?" said he. "We can hardly hear it downstairs."—Newark (N. J.) News.

**DISCOVERY OF IRON**  
Teacher: Johnny, can you tell how iron was first discovered? Johnny: Yes, sir. "Well! Just tell the class what your information is on that point." "I heard my father say yesterday that they smelt it."—London Spare Moments.

**THE MEXICAN SITUATION**  
"Are we making history?" inquired the Mexican insurgent. "What a question, general." "I ask it seriously. Are we making history or just a few films for the moving picture people?"—Washington Herald.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

The opening of James T. Powers in "Two Little Brides," first set for this evening at the Shubert theater has been postponed until Tuesday evening.

"An Evening of Comedy" was presented Saturday at Jordan hall by Mrs. William E. Barrett, when three plays were given by the dramatic department of the Conservatory of Music under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert. All of the pieces have been given before, and have been praised in this place, though perhaps they were never better performed, than Saturday evening. It is significant that Mr. Gilbert's work with the students has now resulted in the formation of a considerable repertory of dramatic offerings of distinction and of a quality seldom seen in the professional theaters.

"Emily's Idol," with Miss Theo Goodrich as the cook, Miss Phyllis Grey as the parlor maid and Miss Doris Dutton as the kitchen maid, proved as uproariously funny as at the first performance. Miss Dutton, who is especially well cast, quite outdid herself, and the others were excellent.

"The Statue of Love," a pantomime by Mr. Gilbert with music by Frank Watson, repeated the pleasure it gave at the first performance a few weeks ago, and the slight thinness of the sunset scene has been given all the needed weight. All the players repeated their good performance.

"Shades of Night," a fantasy by Robert

## MOODY SCHOOLS SEEK LEGISLATION

Samuel J. Elder was before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs this morning to urge the passage of a bill to incorporate the Northfield schools and to permit such corporation to hold real and personal estate amounting to \$100,000. There have been two schools—one for boys and one for girls ever since the late Rev. Dwight L. Moody established them.

The two schools combined now have the right to hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$400,000, but the founder of the schools made it a stipulation that the cost of tuition should not exceed \$100 a year. It now costs \$200 for board and tuition and the deficit has been made up from the income of legacies and from contributions.

**NEW BUILDING FOR MEDFORD**  
The Medford Trust Company has sold the property purchased by it a year ago at Salem street and Riverside avenue, Medford square, known as the Dodge block, to William F. Bartlett. The company has purchased a lot from the Samuel C. Lawrence estate at High street and Brooks lane between the city hall annex and the Savings bank, and will erect a banking building.

Marshall, provided a delicate sentimental interest to round out the program. Dr. L. B. Fenderson as a distinguished phantom out of the past, acted with an elegance and poise that is seldom witnessed in any performance, professional or student. Mrs. Victoria Sordani-Gilbert lent the refinements and delicacies of her will to the heroine, and Miss Grey and Morandi Bartlett were adequate in their roles.



## Hat Department

Stetsons Exclusively  
STIFF AND SOFT

## Macular Parker Company

400 WASHINGTON STREET

### AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON  
Tonight 8 o'clock: Gay: Riddex.  
H. A. B. A. N. E. R. A. / DePottier, Mardones  
Followed by one act of COFFEE  
Tuesday at 8 o'clock: Gay: Riddex.  
Wednesday at 8 o'clock: Mary Queen, Fisher.  
CARMEN / Dalmores, Dufranne  
Friday at 8 o'clock: Destina, Zentelli.  
THE GIRL OF THE / Amato, Lankow  
GOLDEN WEST / Blauvelt  
SAT. MAT. at 2 / Solidists, chorus & orchestra. St. Sebastian mimicked by Mlle. Teresa Corutti.  
Le Martyr / de St. Sebastian  
Followed by  
HAENSEL / Swartz, Fisher  
UND GRETTEL / Classens, Gortia  
SAT. EVE. at 7:45 (regular prices)  
FELIAS ET MELGANDE  
Mary Queen, Gay: Riddex, Dufranne, Lankow  
Gown Town Ticket Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston

**VISIT THE ITALIAN GARDEN**  
HORTICULTURAL HALL  
Wonderful Exhibition of  
Rare Plants and Flowers.  
Open 10-10 Admission 50c  
Sunday 2-10 Admission 50c  
—MUSIC—

**THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED**

Poston Queenstown Liverpool  
Fishguard

**THE NEW STEAMERS**  
Laconia.....March 26, April 30, May 28  
Carpathia.....April 17, May 20, July 18  
Frankonia.....April 16, May 14, June 11  
\*Calls at Fishguard.

**New York—Fishguard—Liverpool**  
Mauretania.....April 3, April 24, May 22  
Lusitania.....April 11, May 30, July 18  
Campania.....March 27, May 15, June 5  
Caronia.....April 10, May 4, June 1  
\*Calls at Queenstown.

**New York—Medit.—Adriatic**  
Ivernia.....March 28, May 16, July 3  
Carpathia.....April 11, May 30, July 18  
Saxonia.....April 25, June 12, Aug. 1

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## PROGRESSIVES NAME DELEGATES-AT-LARGE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Candidates for delegates-at-large pledged to Mr. Roosevelt for whom the progressive Republicans of Massachusetts urge support at the presidential primary on April 30 was announced by the executive committee of that organization. Two lists of candidates were given out, one composed of candidates for delegates-at-large and the other alternates, as follows:

Delegates—Charles S. Baxter of Medford, George W. Coleman of Boston, Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Octave A. La Riviere of Springfield, James P. Magenis of Boston, Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, Alvin G. Weeks of Fall River.

Alternates—Charles L. Burrill of Boston, Thomas F. Doherty of Boston, Richard F. Flynn of Somerville, John Larabee of Melrose, John G. Maxfield of Springfield, Max Mitchell of Boston, the Rev. Cassius A. Ward of Boston, Russell A. Wood of Cambridge.

The committee issued a statement urging the election of its candidates, asserting that Mr. Roosevelt's "policy of the 'square deal' and his strong and vigorous fight in the interests of the people have endeared him" to the people generally. The committee says that those who are now opposing the Roosevelt movement in Massachusetts are the same ones "who fought to prevent the people from having the right to express their choice for President at the coming presidential primaries."

Mr. Baxter, whose name heads the list of delegate-at-large candidates, was the campaign manager for Louis A. Frothingham, the Republican candidate for Governor in the last contest. Albert Bushnell Hart is the Harvard professor of history and writer of historical works.

Republicans in the ninth Congress district, who are supporting President Taft, have agreed on the following candidates for delegates from that district: Dr. B. F. Campbell of East Boston and Edgar F. Power of Winthrop.

At a gathering of Democrats of the state at the Boston City Club on Saturday a Democratic club was organized with Frank J. Donahue, Democratic candidate for secretary of state at the last election, president.

It is said among Democratic leaders that Governor Foss is nearly the unanimous choice for the presidential nominee for President of those who have been placed on the state committee's slate of delegates-at-large. These Foss men, it is understood, expect to give Governor Foss a complimentary vote on the first ballot; then, if he does not appear strong to cast their strength for one of the other candidates.

George Fred Williams of Dedham, who recently returned from a trip to Nebraska, says that he will support Governor Foss on a complimentary ballot. He believes, he says, that Champ Clark is the logical candidate for the Democrats to support. He declares himself opposed to Woodrow Wilson.

## STREET CARS OR ELSE RECEIVER FOR ROAD, WESTWOOD PETITION

DEDHAM, Mass.—Westwood, selectmen asked the supreme court today either to compel the Dedham & Franklin Street Railway Company to reestablish service between Westwood and Dedham or appoint a receiver to operate the road.

Henry E. Weatherbee, Henry F. Mylod and George C. Lee, the selectmen, filed a petition with the supreme judicial court, seeking an injunction, enjoining the road from operating cars in Westwood.

The petitioners say the railroad violated the terms of its agreement with the town when it received a franchise in 1898 by discontinuing service between Westwood and Dedham on Jan. 1, 1912. Now the line operates between the Westwood-Walpole line and Franklin. The petitioners contend that the road agreed to give service between Dedham and Westwood.

Westwood sends about a dozen pupils to the Dedham high school. It used to cost the town 10 cents a day each for them. Since the street car line was discontinued it has cost 30 cents each.

## TECH MEN WILL STUDY NEW YORK

Members of the Civil Engineering Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are to go to New York April 3 for a four days' trip to inspect bridges, transportation facilities, iron structures and railroad stations. Prof. L. E. Moore of the civil engineering department will accompany the men.

### A. W. SHAW IS ARRAIGNED

Arthur W. Shaw, who was indicted and brought to Boston from California to answer the charge of larceny of \$19,000 from the A. W. Shaw Corporation of Freeport, Me., pleaded not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bail when arraigned today in the superior criminal court before Judge Chase.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is queer how one becomes attached to a club and feels a personal loss if anything happens to it. The most honored club in my own bag is a well-worn mashie, showing signs of many a hand to hand conflict with stones and other evils which beset some golf courses. I remember the look of scorn which came over the face of a well known player on seeing it. "Why do you not buy a new mashie? This one is a battered wreck," said he drawing it from the bag and beginning to waggle with it. Suddenly a different expression came over his face and he took a swing, then tried, in rapid succession, all the movements from a three-quarter to a wrist shot; finally he took some balls from his pocket, and threw them on the ground, playing them with unerring swiftness. Then he looked at me. "Will you sell it?" He did not seem surprised when I refused, and made a penciled note in a pocket memorandum of the maker's name and address.

The truth is, that battered club is perfectly balanced. A tennis champion said his new racket did not feel like "part of his arm" as has old one did, though the new one was supposed to be identical in every respect with its predecessor. Why is it? Perhaps it is on the par with an old friend who has helped us through many a hard place, we feel confident he will not fail us now. W. L. Watson gives a sketch in *Golf Illustrated* of the old club maker, a genuine peniculator, which is pleasant reading, both for its kindly whimsical humor and its value as a character study.

The old clubmaker was not only a player, but he was in constant touch with the game. His shop looked out on the links and was open to every coter who wanted an old club patched or a new one made. What characteristic scenes recur to the memory from those days? There would enter, for instance, to the man at his bench, all powdered with the fine dust from his rasp, a player who had just lost his match. "Tam, this club you made me heels terribly," Tam takes the club, gravely examines the head with its now battered neck, slants the shaft to the light and glances down it critically, gives it that indescribable waggle with his tight wrists and, with the grim, smileless air so characteristic of the Scot, says, "There's been a fell lot o' heelin', sir, but I dimma see much wrang wi' the club," leaving the logical inference to the player. But the player also is a Scot and he insists on having the weight shifted forward a little.

When he has gone, Tam flies away the dirt marks on the heel, scrapes the lead a little, revarnishes the head, and behold! next time the club drives to a wonder. Tam smiles; he has learned to be charitable in such cases, for he knows how subtle a thing a play-club is. He knows, for example, that a shaft may be good as a shaft, and a head good as a head, but it by no means follows that together they will make a good club. That mysterious quality called "balance" follows no known rule. Strange as it may seem, actual trial shows that a shaft which feels "dead" with an eight-ounce head, often gives a beautiful spring with one only 7½ ounces. We are very far from pretending

to know why this should be so, and, moreover, we never knew a clubmaker who professed to know. As a possible explanation, we prefer the quaint remark once made to us, "Ye would almost believe golf clubs were living things by the way they behave." Both in the old sense of the word, and the more common one, the craft of clubmaking is a "mystery."

How delightful it was to gaze through the window of the clubmaker's shop, or slide into the shop itself, with its smell of fresh shavings, and glue, and pitched twine, and watch the various processes—to see the artist-workman remove the head every now and again from the vice, and hold it up to examine its curves, until their grace satisfied him; to observe the clean cutting of the horn-groove by hand and chisel alone, the perfect fitting of the horn, the ingenious way in which the pin holes are pierced, first on a slant and then straight down; and to watch emerge at last, polished and varnished so that you might see yourself in it, the graceful head with all its glorious possibilities! Old Tom Morris' shop, with its uninterrupted view of the first tee and the last green at St. Andrews, and Bob Martin at his bench in the window, was almost the last of these old world places. There you might still walk in and out freely, and pour into the sympathetic ear of the clubmaker the tale of your club's infirmities. But you had to beware that your story was reasonable. If you imitated the man who wanted a new horn fitted because the one then on the sole had a black mark in it that caught his eye, you richly deserved the retort, "Was ye drivin' your heid, sir?"

Every golfer knows the extent to which a favorite club, especially a driver, becomes almost a part of himself. This is a sentiment which, he will find, the true clubmaker will always share with him to the full. The skill with which such a workman could patch up defects, apparently irremediable, was quite wonderful. There was an old gentleman who brought his play-club into the shop one day and, with a woe-fell face, said, "See, man: what can you do with that?" The clubmaker regarded the transverse crack for a moment or two, and then said, in a mournful voice, as if announcing the death of a friend, "I'm feared it's dune wi' this time, sir." "Is there nothing you can do with it?" "No, sir, no; but I'll tell ye" (brightening up) "I have a bit wood the very brither o' this, an' ye'll never ken the difference when I've made it up." Even then the old golfer, turning at the door, cried back, "You'll be able to run the old lead into it at any rate!" He had possessed the club for 15 years; during that time it had had six new heads and two new shafts, and yet—such is sentiment—it was still the same club! In that belief he was aided and abetted by the clubmaker, and thus a pleasant fiction was maintained, which was grateful to both. Although the fact does not accord with the general Scottish character, still true it is, many a time these clubmakers persuaded a man who came to buy a new club that the old one, with a little mending, would be quite serviceable. It seemed as if they did not like to contemplate the loss of a golf club.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS

Third Lieutenant of Engineers C. H. Johnson, granted 10 days' leave beginning April 3.

Captain of Engineers J. H. Chalker, granted four days' leave, beginning March 14.

Second Lieutenant of Engineers W. L. Maxwell, detached from the Golden Gate on April 10 and ordered to the Arcata.

First Lieutenant of Engineers H. L. Boyd, detached from the Guthrie on April 1 and ordered to the Bear.

First Lieutenant of Engineers S. M. Rock, detached from the Bear upon relief and ordered to the Golden Gate.

Second Lieut. of Engineers H. B. Robinson, detached from the Thetis upon relief and ordered to the Gresham.

Second Lieut. of Engineers G. W. Cairnes, detached from the Arcata upon relief and ordered to the Tahoma.

Third Lieut. of Engineers H. C. Roach, detached from the Androscoggin and ordered to the Bear; granted 20 days' leave en route.

First Lieut. of Engineers A. C. Norman, granted seven days' leave.

Second Lieut. W. F. Towle, detached from the Woodbury on April 1 and ordered to the Bear.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Ellis Reed-Hill, detached from the Apache and ordered to the McCulloch; granted seven days' leave en route.

First Lieut. John Boedeker, detached from the Apache upon relief and ordered to the Morrill.

Third Lieut. of Engineers K. W. Kraft,

## 59TH REGIMENT HOLDS REUNION

Twenty-five civil war veterans were at the annual reunion of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment Association at the headquarters of Thomas G. Stevenson post 26, G. A. R., 33 Vine street, Roxbury, today. Among the invited guests were John E. Gilman, past commander of the G. A. R., and Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, past national president of the W. R. C. Luncheon was served by a committee of women of Relief Corps 83, of which Mrs. Marie Mayhew was chairman. Past Commander James F. Flynn, president of the association, was in charge of the reunion. The total membership of the Fifty-ninth Regiment Association is now about 125.

WASHINGTON—Capt. Ernest E. West, U. S. M. C., recently tried by court martial at the Mare Island navy yard, has been found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and sentenced to the loss of 50 numbers in his grade. The sentence has been approved by the navy department. The court which tried him was made up of Commodore Thomas D. Griffin, U. S. N., retired; Col. Frank L. Denny and Charles H. Lauchheimer of the marine corps; Pay director Charles M. Ray, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Rufus H. Lane, U. S. M. C., and Lieut.-Commander Mark St. C. Ellis, U. S. N.

QUESTIONS UP AT WAKEFIELD  
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Increasing of teachers' salaries and plans for a campaign for highway work are questions to be acted upon at tonight's adjourned town meeting.

## NEWS IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

### MR. RENAUD SINGS IN "SAMSON"

The Boston opera company presented "Samson and Delilah" on Saturday afternoon, with two visiting artists, Mme. Gertrude Reache and Mr. Renaud, in the contralto and baritone roles. The cast was as follows:

Samson.....Giovanni Zenatello  
Delilah.....Jeanne Gertrude Reache  
High Priest.....Maurice Renaud  
Abimelech.....Jose Mardones  
Old Hebrew.....Edward Lankow  
Philistine Messenger.....Paul Saldagna  
First Philistine.....Ernesto Giaccone  
Second Philistine.....Gaston Barreau  
Solo dance.....Dolores Galli

Mr. Renaud's singers give their talents freest rein with the matinee subscribers; they do their best before the audience that is the easiest of all the four audiences of the week to please. Their exertions on Saturday were rewarded with the usual appreciation. Mr. Zenatello, the tenor, and Mme. Gertrude Reache, the visiting contralto, are both adept at winning matinee popularity. They were ingratiating to an uncommon degree, as the title characters of the famous lyric in opera of Saint-Saens. Impressively Mr. Zenatello put on the strength of the Israelite hero. Illusively Mme. Gertrude Reache wove the stratagem that unmanned him. As oratorio, do some class it. The musical public of Boston stoutly votes the recall on the judgment of critics who condemn "Samson and Delilah" to the concert platform. Matinee audience and all other audiences, declare that the work is veritably an opera.

A better cast than Mr. Renaud provided could hardly be assembled. Indeed, in the case of one of the characters, the High Priest, the choice of impersonator must have seemed to some gratuitously good. If the subscribers at large were to be asked to name the opera in which they would like best to hear Mr. Renaud, probably very few would say "Samson and Delilah." They would probably ask to hear him in a baritone role of dominating, rather than of contributory, interest. But Mr. Renaud is a most instructive figure in a secondary character. Better than most artists he knows how to keep a minor role duly subordinated. The pontifical operatic person is a byword with critics. He is almost invariably overweening and obtrusive. More often than not he makes a great

vocal splurge, to the unsettling of the musical balance. His manner and his stride are traditionally aggressive and theatrical. Mr. Renaud's impersonation of the High Priest in "Samson" proved that this is all unnecessary. In costume, in make-up, in bearing, in speech, he gave the character its proper dignity and at the same time its true proportion as an influence on the drama. If we think that Mr. Renaud's task on Saturday was a simple one, it is because we are superficial observers.

The High Priest is a typical character in opera. Mr. Renaud's praise is that he enacted the part of the priest in "Samson" in such a way that it transcended the operatic type. The priest did not impress us as a conventional representative of a class of men. He was of his particular department of humanity, of course; but in that department he was an individual. He was of the priesthood that served Dagon, but he was not a mere symbol of his vocation. A man of particular bent of thought towered above the hierarchy with his racial, national, professional instincts.

A drama that Mr. Renaud takes part in is more than a carrying out of a piece of stage action contrived by an author. It is a vital piece of human progress. It is not to be described as a performance showing technical improvement over what other artists speaking the same lines have done before. It is a living episode. Its original occurrence is then and there before your eyes.

The work of Mr. Zenatello and of Mme. Gertrude Reache showed to far better advantage in association with Mr. Renaud's than it has shown in previous representations. The Boston public has not begun to demand the careful portrayal of subordinate characters that it surely will demand if Maurice Renaud appears a few times in roles of the contributory demand. Subscribers do not get full value from the leading artist on the feminine side of the cast unless there is genuine histrionic strength in the secondary impersonations. Mme. Gertrude Reache was not half so much the prima donna when she appeared as Delilah the first time on the Boston opera stage as she was on Saturday. And Mr. Zenatello stood more heroically in the character of Samson than he has from the night the season opened.

### MR. OLSHANSKY SINGS IN RUSSIAN

Bernardo Olshansky, baritone of the Boston opera company, gave a song recital at Steiner hall Saturday evening, with the assistance of Howard White, the principal artist's songs. A fair-sized "cellist, and Samuel Colburn, pianist. Mr. Olshansky's songs were the following: "The Broken Vase," Arensky; "As the King Went to War," Kaenemann; "The Prisoners," Blechman; "Nur War die Sehnsucht kennt," with cello obbligato; "The Night," "Herbst," Tschaiikowsky; "Chant Hindou," Bemberg; "Fiore Che Langue," Rotoli; "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," Old English air; "Ein Schwan," Grieg; "Ich Grolle Nicht," "Die Beiden Grenadiere," Schumann.

Mr. White played solos for violinello as follows: "Cantilena," Golttermann; "Berceuse," Gottlieb-Noren; Spanish Serenade, Friml.

The Boston opera company presented Verdi's "Rigoletto" at the popular Saturday night performance, with Miss Scetney in the role of Gilda, Miss Swartz in that of Maddalena, Mr. Poless in the title role and Mr. Ramella in the role of the duke. Mr. Conti directed the progress of the music with the enthusiasm of one who knows Verdi from A to Z, and who admires him beyond all other composers. Miss Scetney is holding with the public the favor which she won early in the season. She is a popular singer because she surmounts the difficulties of coloratura with such ease and because she interprets the old school melodies with such musical intelligence. Miss Scetney has advanced measurably since that Monday morning when she awoke famous after singing the mad scene from "Lucia" at a Sunday night concert.

She has had abundant opportunity and she has made the most of it. But her advance has been almost wholly in the singing department of her profession. As an actress she is not significantly beyond the Miss Scetney who sang the role of Gilda early in the year with Messrs. Constantino and Renaud as her tenor and baritone associates. Evidently enough the artist of the quickly won-reputation has not been given the all around operatic training she needs. She has been kept at the work which she could do the easiest and which would win the most

applause for the time being. Miss Scetney has done valiant service for the company in carrying its name out into the city at large. She has made many listen to a Boston opera artist who will eventually go regularly to the opera house and become enthusiastic for the institution.

The Boston opera company gave on Sunday evening a performance of Verdi's requiem mass, with Messrs. Amsden and Gay and Messrs. Ramella and Mardones for the solo quartet. The chorus and orchestra participated in full strength and Mr. Conti guided the interpretation. The audience applauded the singing vigorously, but nobody on the stage seemed to know to whom the applause belonged. Mr. Conti would not claim it; Miss Amsden was not inclined to think it was hers; Mme. Gay could not rightfully take it to herself, for she was only there as an expert sight reader of music. Mr. Ramella and Mr. Mardones were impassive. Perhaps Mr. Conti thought that applause was not in place. If he did, he should have had an understanding on the point with the printer of the program.

Mr. Conti had to pay only slight attention to his score in this performance, so well does he know his Verdi. With soloists carefully chosen and thoroughly prepared, he ought to give the requiem a great interpretation. Unquestionably the whole effect would have been better if the orchestra had been stationed in the pit instead of at the front of the stage. The opera house was acoustically designed with this arrangement in view, and it hardly seems necessary to alter the architect's scheme on concert nights. The chorus is a finely trained group, as everybody knows who hears its singing in the operatic performances. The choral work of the Verdi music was not so effective as it ought to have been; and plainly the fault was not with the field singers themselves nor with the balance of orchestral and vocal tone. The soloists, being out in front of the orchestra, were well heard, and their work on the whole was creditable. Miss Amsden was primarily interested in giving a broad reading to the music. Her performance was successful, according to its purpose.

Tonight Laparra's "Habanera" is repeated at the opera house with the same cast that won applause on Friday night. With the opera is given the first act of the ballet "Coppelia."

## AMERICANS WILL EXPLORE BORNEO FOR COLLECTION

WASHINGTON—A Smithsonian expedition, under H. C. Raven, will start soon for Borneo, where a collection of vertebrates and ethnological specimens will be made for the United States National Museum.

Field work will be carried on in eastern Dutch Borneo, the natural history of which is practically unknown.

This opportunity to study a country practically unknown to zoologists comes through the interest of a friend of the Smithsonian Institution, who is financing the expedition.

Mr. Raven, who is an enthusiastic naturalist, hopes to secure interesting material, including the characteristic mammals of the country, such as orangs, deer, wild pigs, squirrels and smaller rodents. It is his intention to go to Singapore and from there to Batavia, Java, where he will confer with the Dutch authorities and the American consul and then sail to Samarinda, Borneo. At Samarinda he hopes to secure a native houseboat and be towed up the Mahakam or Koti river for nearly 200 miles. The trip will probably take up the greater part of a year.

## BOARD OF TRADE WORKS TO BOOM NORFOLK COUNTY

DEDHAM, Mass.—Norfolk county's Associated Boards of Trade is now in working order to boom the county. It completed organization as follows:

George Harding Smith of Norwood, president; John O. Hall of Quincy, vice-president; Gregory W. Glover of Canton, secretary; Erastus Worthington of Dedham, treasurer; Orlando MacKenzie of Foxboro, Frederick J. Gleason of Walpole, R. W. Baker of Medfield, F. L. Greeley of Needham, the Hon. B. M. Rockwood of Franklin and D. W. Toomey of Stoughton, with the officers, executive committee.

## SCHOOLS PLANNED FOR WICHITA, KAN.

WICHITA, Kan.—Three new school buildings, to replace inadequate buildings now in use, are among improvements planned for Wichita's public school system at a meeting of the school board recently. The new buildings, to be erected at Fairmount, College hill, and on the site of the present Carleton school building in the first ward, are to be provided for in new year's school tax levy. The total cost of the three buildings is estimated to be near \$100,000.

## HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS MADE

WASHINGTON—During the month of February designations as "enlarged homestead" lands were made to the extent of 223,320 acres in Idaho and Utah, upon the recommendation of the United States geological survey. Cancellations were also made aggregating 192,148 acres of lands in the same state previously designated as eligible under the enlarged-homestead law.

## CAPE COD CANAL OPENING IS NOW EXPECTED IN 1913

Engineers on the Cape Cod canal say that their most difficult problems have been solved and present indications point to an opening in 1913.

Backers of the plan, headed by August Belmont of New York, are so sure of ultimate success that they declare that under no circumstances will they permit the government to acquire the canal.

During the past year dredging has been going on steadily at both ends of the ditch until on the north tide water has been brought nearly two miles into the shoulder of the cape, while on the south Monument river has been broadened and deepened for nearly a mile above its mouth in Buzzards bay.

The tasks remaining are the construction of two bridges, the completion of the breakwater which will protect the northern entrance, dredging of Buzzards bay below the southern entrance and the cutting of the canal through the valley between the high hills of Bourne and Sandwich.

## MEN AND RELIGION WORKERS TO MEET

April 28 has been designated as nation conservation Sunday. The conservation congress of the men and religion forward movement will be held in New York city, from April 19 to 24. Men of Greater Boston and other Massachusetts cities have been assigned prominent places in the program.

The convention center in New York city is to be Carnegie hall. The auxiliary centers are the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, the Central Presbyterian church and the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational).

Among these speakers who are to appear are President Taft, Archbishop Thomas F. Madden of Liverpool, Eng.; J. A. MacDonald of Toronto, William J. Bryan, Bishop David H. Greer, Bishop William F. McDowell.

## BUILDING FOR FISH STUDY IS PLANNED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Prof. L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden, is perfecting plans for a laboratory building at the state fish hatchery at Pratt, which he believes will, within a few years, become known the country over.

He purposes to have a building in which students from the state university, the state agricultural college, the state normal school and other colleges of the state may do biological work. But primarily the building will be used for studying the habits of fish. The lower floor will be of concrete and will be used as an aquarium. The two floors above will be of brick and will be used as office rooms.

### PEACE RIVER ROAD PLANNED

MONTREAL, Que.—One thousand men are to be put to work in April constructing the Edmonton, Dunvegin & British Columbia railroad to the Peace river country, according to J. D. McArthur, the president of the company.

## ELECTRIC LINE TO BUILD STATION

SOUTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—The development of the municipality in the district of Earl's road has been responsible for the decision of the British Columbia electric railway to erect a \$100,000 sub-station on the junction of Earl's road with the New Westminster line right of way. Four lots have been purchased and construction work will commence in a short time.

The building will be of concrete and both structure and equipment will be more extensive than in other existing sub-stations on account of the fact that power distribution for the Westminster interurban line, as well as the light and power load for the whole Earl's road district will be furnished from this proposed station. Provision is to be made for an extension to the sub-station when necessary. The equipment will be of the latest type.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### WELLS TO SUPPLY TOWN WATER

EL PASO, Tex.—Two months from today El Paso will have a fine municipal waterworks system. At present there are 23 wells on the Mesa with an average depth of 600 feet, and most of the water that goes to consumers in El Paso does the light of day but a moment, some of it never gets in contact with the open air until it runs out of the pipes in some El Pasoan's home. The plant, which will be completed within 60 days, represents an investment of \$1,000,000.

### BENNET PHONE SYSTEM SOLD

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—The Rio Grande Telephone Company, which operates exchanges at Alpine and Ft. Stockton and is headed by James Rooney, has bought the Bennet telephone system of Ozona for \$50,000. The Bennet system includes long-distance lines and exchanges at Ozona, Juno, Comstock, Sonora, Eldorado and Sheffield.

### MISSOURI LINE TO EXPAND

KANSAS CITY—William Kenefick, president of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, announced recently that construction would begin at once on 300 miles of new road. With the line already constructed, it will bring the total mileage nearly to 600. The cost of the new work will be \$10,000,000.

### WORK BEGUN ON SUBWAY

KANSAS CITY—Work has been started on the subway which will carry the Kansas City Southern railroad tracks under the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific tracks on the west bank of the Kaw river and complete the chain of protection works around Armourdale. The subway will cost about \$100,000.

### SPANISH FORCE LOSES MEN

NEW YORK—A Madrid message to the New York Herald says that in the course of operations in the Rif district the Spanish lost 50 men and 100 were wounded. Among the slain were one lieutenant-colonel and three lieutenants, while one colonel, one captain and six lieutenants were wounded.

## SALAR ED DOWLEH, SELF-MADE PRINCE, TO BE DRIVEN OUT

NEW YORK—Salar ed Dowle, brother of the deposed Shah of Persia, has returned a definite refusal to the Anglo-Russian communication advising him to leave Persia on a pension, says a Teheran despatch to the New York Herald.

He has declared himself prince, under the suzerainty of the Shah of the new principality of western Persia, including the provinces of Kurdistan, Kirmanshah, Luristan, Hamadan and Irak.

It is stated that a Russian force will be sent to expel the new ruler from Kirmanshah. This is the first time Russian troops will penetrate as far south as Kirmanshah.

## TUNNEL OBVIATES CLIMB OVER HILLS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Within the next 18 months it is expected that the great tunnel of the Boundary, the boring of which was resumed last week, will be completed and in general use, giving Greenwood access to the outer world without the long over-hills climb now necessitated.

The capital for this titanic work is being furnished by Chicago men, and when completed the tunnel will be over 15,000 feet, or almost three miles, in length, by far the largest and longest tunnel in Canada.

It has already been driven over 3000 feet and with two machines on a bar it is advancing into the heart of the mountain at the rate of 10 feet in every 24 hours.

If large bodies of ore are encountered in the boring of the tunnel, which is the expectation of the promoters, it will make Greenwood one of the busiest and most prosperous mining towns in Canada.

## CREDIT MEN PLAN FOR CONVENTION

Headquarters of officers of the National Association of Credit Men will be located at the Hotel Vendome when that organization holds its seventeenth annual convention in Boston, beginning June 18 and continuing four days. Credit men of manufacturing, wholesale and banking houses, representing 78 cities, are to attend as the guests of the Boston Credit Men's Association.

Entertainment features will be held also in the Hotel Somerset, Symphony hall and Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is expected about 200 women will come to Boston with the delegates. Chairmen of committees include: George C. Morton, Carl Dreyfus, H. W. Patterson, William H. Morgan, H. H. Humphrey, H. N. Milliken, Charles E. Piper, H. H. Greene, M. S. Thompson, William D. Harvey and A. M. Decatur.

### CAR PLANT FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL—A manufacturing plant which will entail an investment of nearly \$4,000,000 is to be established here by New York interests for the building of freight cars. The works will have a capacity of forty cars a day.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## GOWN OF BATISTE FOR MORNING

Flowered and plain materials combined

COMBINATIONS of flowered material with plain are greatly in vogue. Illustrated is a morning gown that shows white batiste printed with a dainty design combined with plain pink and it is very charming and very attractive. It is simple to make, also, which should make it especially desirable at this season of the year.

The jacket is cut in one with the sleeves and is tucked in a distinctive and novel manner. The tucks give a yoke effect at the same time that they provide becoming fullness and there are only under-arm seams to be sewed up.

The skirt is five gored, but it is laid in a wide tuck that gives the effect of a tunic and in this case the lower part is made of plain lawn, the seam being made beneath the tuck.

As will be seen there is very little labor and very little time needed for the making of such a gown, yet it is graceful and attractive, fashionable and practical. The same model can be used for any reasonable material. If liked, the skirt can be made all of one and it can be trimmed with bands or finished only with a hem and stitched tuck.

Bordered materials are very attractive this season and the skirt could be made of bordered lawn or batiste, with the border cut off and applied as banding to give a most charming effect.

Stripes are greatly in vogue and striped lawn could be trimmed with the same material cut on the cross. Indeed, simple as the design is, it means many possibilities.

For a woman of medium size the jacket will require 2½ yards of material 27 or 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; for the upper part of the skirt will be needed 3½ yards 27, three yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the lower portion of the skirt three yards 27, 1½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, and for the trimming one yard of additional material 27 inches wide will suffice.

The pattern of the jacket, No. 7006, cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium



38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust, and of the skirt, No. 6919, in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## ADVANCE IN THE ART OF DYEING

Well shown in the fabrics used by fashion

ANY one who thinks that the art of coloring was lost in the fifteenth century must modify her views when handling the filmy stuffs of today, says an exchange.

Dyeing has again reached a pinnacle, and the crude colors and tawdry effects and insignificant designs that were endured for half a century or more have passed away. Color sense has been heightened and strengthened in every manner, and it is probable that the public knows too much to accept ugly things.

They have been educated into artistic knowledge through fabrics and the combination of fabrics. While great dressmakers have lived in every age, craft weavers and artistic dyers have not. It has always been a mystery why any one as great as the elder Worth should have permitted some of the atrocities in colors that were prevalent during his day, for he could have influenced the dyers.

Think of what genius he must have had to have got his effects from a paucity of colored materials! Today every dressmaker, as well as the seamstress of small ability, has the opportunity to play with fabrics that the elder Worth would have given much of his income to have possessed. There is nothing in the

land, the sea, or the sky that the dyers of today do not seem to catch and imprison in a mesh of silk or cotton or metal.

There is a story told in Paris that the great artists in this line go to places in Europe where the view is famous, and there they make their experiments in colors; and that it is not unknown for the great dressmakers to study the sunsets of Egypt and in the southern coasts of France and Italy that they may transfer nature's color schemes to the fabric creations that leave their shops.

Whatever the means, we are the heirs to all their genius. The names of the famous dressmakers of the world are familiar to almost every woman in civilized countries; and yet the artist dyers behind the dressmakers are unknown even to the trade.

The man who succeeded in getting that wonderful Egyptian blue, which we are going to wear again, and the men who got the rare reds and pinks of the sunset, and put them into fabrics, are almost obscure, and yet the men and women who put these colors into practical shape are heralded over the world for their artistic merits.

## STORIES ADDED TO LESSONS

Work in South African infant schools

AN INTERESTING account of teaching small children in the schools in South Africa has been given to the Dispatch by Miss Mary Adamson, who was one of the two lady inspectors engaged from this country to organize the infant schools in South Africa, says an Edinburgh special to the Monitor. She has worked in the western half of the colony, from Capetown to Kimberley and from Mafeking to Port Elizabeth. She has inspected schools of all kinds, high schools and mission schools in which colored children are received, English church schools, Dutch Reformed, Moravian and many other establishments.

Great attention is paid in South Africa to giving the youngest children a sound training which will fit them for the work of later years. The central purpose of their system is to educate the child by "interest" and to abolish everything that does not tend to educate as well as amuse it. Originality is considered a great merit in a teacher and there are encouraged to use their own discretion very largely and to take responsibility on themselves.

In South Africa, Miss Adamson said, they work under most pleasant conditions, the climate is very delightful and the children are, generally speaking, happier than those in older countries. A scheme of nature study is encouraged, a certain plan of study being drawn from local surroundings, or from events of interest in the outside world. Only useful kinds of hand work are chosen for instruction, such as brush work, clay modeling and cane weaving, the kindergarten work being selected so as to correlate with the general scheme.

One of the most attractive features of the curriculum is the telling of a weekly story, which is selected from such books

as "Alice in Wonderland," "Just So Stories," "Peter Pan" or some old English fairy tale, Longfellow's "Hiawatha" or a popular tale in South Africa called "Jock o' the Bushveld." While these are being read, the children are allowed to draw their own ideas of the story, and as one may very easily believe, Miss Adamson says, some extremely interesting and amusing pictures are produced.

## FASHION BITS

There is a prophecy of plain effects in everything fashionable.

Tassels and ball fringe are popular trimmings for the new satin suits.

Among the new velvets, the loveliest come in shades of vieux rose.

A double collar with scalloped edges distinguishes dainty navy blue waists.

Fascinating new collars have straight stocks and wide frills joining the edge of the collar.

Separate blouses of navy blue crepe de chine are relieved by revers and collars of white satin.—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

## FOR MEN'S SHIRTS

A leather extension bag made just the size for taking a shirt is a great convenience when traveling. At least six shirts may be carried in the case, though it will carry less quite as successfully.—Newark News.

## TRIED RECIPES

## HOLLANDAISE SAUCE

Cream half cup butter and add the yolks of two eggs, one at a time, beating it thoroughly; then one-third cup boiling water. Cook in a double boiler till it thickens to the consistency of a custard. The seasoning, which consists of one fourth of a teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper and one tablespoon of lemon juice, is added just before the sauce is taken from the fire.

## SAUCE TARTARE

To half a pint of mayonnaise sauce, which has been seasoned with a pinch of mustard, add the following ingredients chopped fine: Two tablespoons capers, three olives, a small shallot or two ounces cucumber pickles, and a tablespoon of chopped parsley. This sauce is delicious for fried or boiled fish, fried oysters, boiled tongue or as a dressing for salad.

## MINT SAUCE

To three ounces of brown sugar add three tablespoons of chopped mint and half a pint of vinegar. Let stand until sugar is melted. To serve with roast lamb or mutton.

## BEURRE NOIR SAUCE

Cut up 16 ounces of butter; put in a sauce or frying pan over the fire; cook until it acquires a dark brown color (without being burnt); take off the fire to cool. Put in a quart-stewpan three tablespoons vinegar, two small pinches pepper; place on the stove and reduce to one third. When the butter is cooled pour into the stewpan containing the vinegar. The butter should be cooled before mixing, otherwise it would probably froth over the stewpan. This is a good sauce for poached or fried eggs, also shad and ray.

## TOMATO SAUCE

One and a half tablespoons each of chopped celery, onion and carrots cooked in one fourth cup of butter until well browned; add one fourth cup flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring, one and one-third cups brown stock and two-thirds cup sieved and strained tomatoes in which one fourth teaspoon soda has been dissolved; add a sprig each of parsley and thyme chopped fine; half a teaspoon salt and dash of pepper and cook 20 minutes.

## BECHAMEL SAUCE

Cook 1½ cups of white stock 20 minutes with one slice of onion, one slice carrot, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and six pepper-corns, then strain. It should be cooked down to about one cup of liquor. Melt four tablespoons of flour in saucepan and pour over it the hot sauce and one cup sieved milk (if too thick add more milk); season with salt and pepper and two teaspoons lemon juice. If preferred you may add half a cup of sliced mushrooms.

## CAPER SAUCE

One third cup butter, three tablespoons flour, 1½ cups hot water, half teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and half cup of capers. Melt half the butter and add flour with seasonings and pour on gradually hot water. Boil five minutes and add remaining butter in small pieces and the capers last. Serve with boiled mutton.—San Francisco Call.

## DURABLE APRONS

Every housekeeper delights in a long-sleeved sack apron which completely covers her gown. It is much cheaper to make these at home than to get them ready made in the shops, and by so doing you will be able to make them so they will outwear two of the bought ones. Cut the front portion of the apron double and join it in the side seams to the side gores of single material, says an exchange. The apron will then wear much longer and, besides, will protect the gown underneath twice as well, for it is always the center of the front that wears out soonest and collects the greatest amount of soil.

A large pocket is sewed on each side gore in which can be slipped a soft holder to protect the hands from hot cooking utensils.

## CHINA TEMPERED

Many a lover of fine china is heart-broken to discover her choice dinner or tea set lined with hair-like cracks. Hot tea or chocolate poured into these hot cups often cracks them instantly.

A Chinese china merchant gave this bit of information when a rare tea set was purchased from him:

Before using delicate china, place it in a pan of cold water. Let it gradually come to the boil, allowing the china to remain in the water until cold. This tempers the china and it is able to withstand the sudden expansion caused by heat.

There is no need of repeating this treatment of china and it will be free from cracks for a long, long time.—New York Press.

## KITCHEN CURTAINS

For the kitchen windows, sash curtains are very desirable. Have them just the size of the lower sash, strung on picture wire and fastened to the lower sash at the top; then, when the window is opened for airing or sweeping, or washing the sills or frame work, the curtain is not in the way. Be sure, says the Commoner, to make the sash curtains of materials that can be washed and boiled.

## CHEESE PUT INTO MANY DISHES

Each said to be improved by its presence.

ONE of the farmers' bulletins (No. 487) issued by the government, says that an ounce of cheese roughly is equivalent to one egg, to a glass of milk, or to two ounces of meat. It gives recipes for a pimento and cheese roast and a nut and cheese roast.

There are a lot of dishes made of eggs and cheese, including creamed cheese and eggs, eggs with baked cheese, scrambled eggs with cheese, and Swiss eggs. Three or four recipes are given for cheese omelet, and then comes what may appear to the layman to be a somewhat startling innovation, and that is the serving of cheese on breakfast food. Such a combination as cereals cooked with cheese, toast, fruit and cocoa or chocolate makes a palatable as well as nutritious breakfast and one which does not require much work to prepare and to clear away.

A recipe for preparing oatmeal with cheese follows. Wheat breakfast foods, either parched or unparched, corn meal and hominy may be prepared in the same way.

Two cups of oatmeal, one cup of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt. Cook the oatmeal as usual. Shortly before serving stir in the butter and add the cheese, and stir until the cheese is melted and thoroughly blended with the cereal. The cheese should be mild in flavor and soft in texture. The proportion of cheese used may be increased if a more pronounced cheese flavor is desired.

A few of the other dishes for which

recipes are given are Roman gnochi, cheese soufflé with pastry, cheese croquettes and fried cheese balls. Here is the way you make cheese croquettes and cheese balls:

Croquettes—Three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-quarter cupful of flour, two-thirds cupful of milk, yolks of two eggs, one cupful of cheese cut in very small pieces, one half cupful grated cheese, salt and pepper. Make with a white sauce, using the butter, flour and the milk. Add the unbeaten yolks and stir until well mixed, then add the grated cheese. As soon as the cheese melts, remove from the fire, fold in the pieces of cheese and add the seasoning. Spread in a shallow pan and cool. Cut into squares or strips, cover with an egg and crumb mixture and fry in deep fat.

Cheese Balls—One and one-half cupfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of flour, the whites of three eggs, salt, pepper, cracker dust. Beat the whites of the eggs, add the other ingredients, make into balls and roll in cracker dust. If the amount of flour is doubled, the mixture may be dropped from a spoon and fried without being rolled in crumbs.

All of the foregoing are hearty cheese dishes that might be substituted for meat at dinner. There are other recipes in which cheese plays a less prominent part. These include milk and cheese soup, cheese and vegetable soup, scalloped cabbage or cauliflower with cheese, cheese with potato puff, cheese salads, cheese jelly, deviled eggs with cheese, cheese and celery, cheese biscuits, cheese drops, cheese wafers, cheese gingerbread, cheese custard and brown Betty with cheese.

## EXTENDING FLAVOR OF MEAT

One way of reducing cost of living

THE expense for meat in the home may be reduced in several ways, and each housekeeper can, of course, best judge which to use in her own case. In many American families meat is eaten two or three times a day. In localities where fish can be obtained fresh and cheap, it might well be more frequently substituted for meat, for the sake of variety as well as economy.

Ingenious cooks have many ways of extending the flavor of meat, that is, by combining a small quantity with other materials to make a large dish. The common household methods of extending the meat flavor through a considerable quantity of material, which would otherwise be lacking in distinctive taste, are to serve meat with dumplings, generally in the dish with it, to combine meat with crusts, as in meat pies or meat rolls, or to serve meat on toast. Breads of rice, hominy or mashed potatoes are examples of the same principles applied in different ways. By serving some preparation of flour, rice, hominy or other food rich in starch with the meat, we get a dish which, in itself, approaches nearer to the balanced ration than meat alone, and one in which the meat flavor is extended through a large amount of the material, says the Modern Priscilla.

Twelve o'clock pie—This is made with shoulder of mutton, boiled with carrot and onion; then cut up, mixed with potatoes separately boiled and cut up, and put into a baking-dish. The crust is made by mixing smoothly mashed potatoes, to which a tablespoonful of shortening has been added, with enough flour and water to make them roll out easily. A pie made of a pound of meat will

require five or six small boiled potatoes, a cupful of mashed potatoes and eight or ten tablespoonfuls of flour, and should be baked about twenty minutes in a hot oven. Salt, pepper and other seasoning, as onion and carrot, may be added to taste. A teaspoonful of baking powder makes the crust lighter.

Meat and Tomato Pie—This dish presents an excellent way of using up small quantities of either cold beef or cold mutton. If fresh tomatoes are used, peel and slice them; if canned, drain off the liquid. Place a layer of tomato in a baking-dish, then a layer of sliced meat, and over the two dredge flour, pepper and salt; repeat until the dish is nearly full, then put in an extra layer of tomato and cover the whole with a layer of pastry or of bread or cracker crumbs. When the quantity of meat is small, it may be "helped out" by boiled potatoes or other suitable vegetables. A few oysters or mushrooms improve the flavor, especially when beef is used. The pie will need to be baked from half an hour to an hour, according to its size and the heat of the oven.

Meat and Pastry Rolls—Small quantities of cold ham, chicken or other meat may be utilized for these. The meat should be chopped fine, well seasoned, mixed with enough savory fat or butter to make it "shape," and formed into rolls about the size of a finger. A short dough (made, say, of a pint of flour, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one teaspoonful of baking powder, salt and milk enough to mix) should be rolled thin, cut into strips and folded about the meat rolls, care being taken to keep the shape regular. The rolls should be baked in a quick oven until they are a delicate brown color, and served hot.

## VEGETABLES THAT ARE NOT NEW

Some old ones are not generally recognized

AS a matter of fact there are no new vegetables, yet people who have lived in New England all their lives would call collards new, while to even up a southerner would stare haughtily at barberries. A Californian would consider a paw-paw a hump-backed banana, while to a "buckeye" a plump purple-green fig might be reminiscent of a wizened-up persimmon, but never a flat brown fig, says the Long-Island Agronomist.

We read a story in one of New York's big publications which called carob a new thing and credited it to the celery family. It may be some relation to celery from a botanical point of view, but practically it is simply a robust, silver-leaved thistle, bloom and all, and it is not new, for we grew it on Long Island eight years ago and it has been grown in Spain for a vast number of years.

Then another plant called new is that favorite Italian salad plant, artichoke, which gives an indescribable flavor to salads, and tastes, when growing, very much like licorice. We have been growing that (or rather it has been growing itself, for it is as thrifty as a weed) for six years on Long Island. We saw in somebody's nature notes that it was a lasting shame that endive ("Whitlof chichory" was meant) and French artichokes could not be grown in the United States. It would be sad if only it were true.

French artichoke is simply the bud of a big thistle that we have been growing for the last five years without any difficulty whatever. The misnamed "endive" which is not (even botanically speaking) entitled to this name, is simply the high-

ly refined, gradually selected development of the beautiful blue flowered straggling plant found along the roadside in every eastern state. We saw in a great agricultural show held in New York city, a monstrous, labeled "New Squash." It was nothing more nor less than a Siamese twin specimen of that old time summer squash called "Crock Neck."

The present generation has seen many improved strains of plant food, selected, discovered, crossed or hybridized, new strains, new variations, but in all the long list not a single specimen entitled to the prefix new, so carelessly, ignorantly or deliberately used.

## RUG FROM CARPET

A good rug from an old carpet was made in the following way by an ingenious housekeeper: She had three lengths of carpet seemingly too faded and soiled for further use, although not badly worn. She sewed the breadths together and hemmed the edges over a two-inch facing of canvas. Her next step was to dye her "art square," which she accomplished by lightly tacking the carpet to the floor of an empty hay-loft and sprinkling it thoroughly with red dye from a watering pot. After the square was evenly and thickly sprinkled she took an old broom, which she had trimmed evenly, and scrubbed the dye in well. The rug was left in the loft until thoroughly dry, and it was used with satisfaction for a long time, says an exchange. If it had been hung on a line or laid on the grass it would not have taken the dye evenly. Applied in the manner described the color did not run at all.

## A Newspaper

To perform its greatest service to the advertiser MUST GO INTO

## The Home

A newspaper to go into the homes of people who would be for the most part the class of families and individuals whose buying ability supports the producer and merchant, must be of a caliber that appeals to thinking and progressive readers. The qualities in a newspaper that carry it into the home are wholesome, collective interest for all the family, young and old; ideals and editorial opinion which deserve the respect and attention of substantial people. A clientage measuring up to this standard represents 100% buying ability, because the people composing it are well-to-do, of independent means, as well as the good-salaried and self-respecting worker.

This newspaper is welcomed in a steadily increasing number of homes in every community throughout the country. The qualities which make the daily newspaper a home newspaper predominate in the Monitor. The reading public is accepting it more and more, because it has learned to depend upon what it says in its news columns, to concur with the soundness and sincerity of its editorial viewpoint, and to appreciate the integrity and reliability of its advertisers.

Well-known reputable local and general advertisers realize the potential value of a buying public which reads a paper like the Monitor regularly. They know from experience that Monitor subscribers and readers can be addressed with prompt response. They know that there is a pronounced feeling of loyalty on the part of Monitor subscribers toward their favorite newspaper, because its readers thoroughly indorse the ideals for which it stands, clean news, clean and honest advertising.

The reason, then, is plain why the Monitor grows in public favor and advertising patronage. This general indorsement, however, is a great spur to those who are responsible for the Monitor to make it more interesting, more helpful to every community, business or individual before which or whom it comes.

## PARIS AND THE NEW PANIERS

Designer Cheruit writes on season's styles

IN a special article for the Delineator, L. Cheruit of the Paris fashion house famous under that name, writes as follows:

This year I have been especially anxious to get away from certain tendencies in dress that have held sway for several seasons. I have been particularly desirous of introducing more fulness in dresses without sacrificing an iota of the slenderness of the present silhouette which seems to me admirably graceful and charming. I have no notion of making any marked change in the actual width of skirts. The straight lines make women look younger and more graceful than the matronly clumsiness of wide dresses and flowing draperies. All my dresses, even the ones I am making for the spring and planning for the summer, are cut on narrow lines and are little if any wider at the foot than they were last winter. I am making no change in the actual silhouette, but I am altering its effect, retaining the good features of the present lines and yet giving them a certain freedom and bouffancy, that relieves them of that fettered, constrained appearance that laid them open to criticism.

In introducing the effect of greater fulness in my dresses I have resorted largely to draped tunics and paniers. The latter is the newest feature of the spring styles, and probably will not be general even here in Paris for the present, while its appearance in America will depend entirely on its popularity with the American dressmakers and the society women who come to Paris for many of their clothes. It is certainly a picturesque style, and I have great faith in it, for it improves the silhouette by taking away the ugly, graceless look of the tight, drawn-in back while it does not widen the lines of the figure.

I am using this panier in a great many of my new models. Sometimes it is quite short, reaching only a little below the hips; or again it is a little longer. The paniers give the effect of what I call a "floating tunic"—that is, they stand away from the figure over a softly hanging underskirt cut a trifle wider at the back than at the front. The styles I am aiming at in these new skirts are not the old-time Pompadour fashions with their tiny waists and long pointed basques, but the old Grecian tunic idea—soft, limp draperies caught in to the body by cords or bands and puffed out a little above them.

I also use on my new dresses the more familiar undraped tunic, for almost all skirts, even in street dresses and tailored costumes, are made with some indication of the overskirt. Since even the straight tunics are

gathered at the waist-line, there is an ever-increasing demand for very soft, supple materials, not only in silks, but in cloths and serges as well. We do not hesitate to gather the heaviest, thickest variety of wool velvet or plush, but it must be soft, for if it was in the least wiry the result would be disastrous. For early spring costumes we use a great deal of plain blue serge—it is something Paris never wears—and also a new zibeline that is very soft and light in weight, though it has rather a woolly look. Among the silks, taffeta comes first, of course, for it is the material par excellence of the spring. We also use the silk poplins, failles, Otomans and broche taffetas for both suits and dresses.

## RING PINCUSHION

An unusual and decidedly charming pincushion for a desk or writing table can be made from an old silver napkin ring, says the New York Press.

Wind zephyr until you have a ball large enough to slip into the ring and be quite tight. Cut a circle of soft silk two inches wider in circumference than the opening of the ring and place this over one side of the ball. Sew it all around the ball.

Now press this through the ring until the silk side rises above the edge of the ring. Cut a circle of cardboard the exact size of the ring and glue it to the bottom of the zephyr ball so that the ring stands flat on it, and you have a cushion that can be made new in a few minutes when the silk becomes soiled.

A cushion made from a carved wooden ring or one of the many fancy and curious Japanese rings makes a pretty gift for any one.

## TO MOVE STOVE

To move a gas range or stove so you can lay your carpet or oilcloth take two round sticks such as old broom handles, raise your stove, put one stick under each end and over the sticks slide a board, says a Delineator contributor. I always use an old table board. When the sticks and board are both under the stove roll the stove, and when the back stick comes out from under the board place it in the front; keep doing this until you have your stove moved as far as you want it.

Just the material for summer draperies is the Manila grasscloth in soft colorings.







# SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

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#### CANNED FRU



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## MIDDLEBORO

Trustees of the public library have elected: President, Warren H. Southworth; secretary, executive committee, W. H. Southworth; David G. Pratt, Theodore N. Wood; finance committee, Nathan Washburn, Kenelm Winslow, Henry W. Sears; book committee, George Brayton, Walter Sampson, Dr. E. S. Hathaway. Miss May Eddy has been elected librarian.

Mrs. David G. Pratt has been elected honorary president of the Cabot Club, being the second one to whom such an honor has been given since the organization of the club about 15 years ago.

## EVERETT

The board of public works has organized with William Walker as chairman. Mr. Walker today announced the appointment of these sub-committees of the board: Streets, William J. Schoppely, chairman, Robert G. Chambers and John J. Mullen, Jr.; surface drainage, Robert G. Chambers, chairman, William J. Schoppely and Clarence A. Hammond; water, John J. Mullen, Jr., chairman, W. J. Schoppely, William Walker, sewers, Clarence A. Hammond, chairman, W. J. Schoppely and J. J. Mullen, Jr.; accounts, William Walker, chairman, R. G. Chambers, C. A. Hammond.

## QUINCY

The Wollaston Parent-Teachers Association held a meeting at the home of Herbert Albee, 377 Highland avenue, this afternoon under the auspices of the child nurture committee. Miss Amy M. Homans, director of hygiene and practical education at Wellesley College will deliver an address.

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening to pass the annual budget and act upon the appointments of the mayor, for the five positions upon the advisory board of the board of assessors.

## STONEHAM

W. Padilla Gray, town treasurer, has been authorized to issue notes of the town for the following sums: For public schools support, \$38,000; poor department, \$5000; street lighting, \$5165; town debt, including high school note for \$3000 and playground note for \$1000, \$8000; miscellaneous fund, \$3000; fire department, \$5000; police department, \$4000; soldiers' relief, \$2500; highway construction and repairs, \$7200; interest on town notes, \$6100; salaries of town officials, \$5475.

## WALTHAM

Mayor Duane has called a special meeting of the board of aldermen for this evening and it is expected that the board will receive an appointment from the mayor to fill the vacancy in the board of health caused by the resignation of William H. Rankin. The board, at its last meeting, refused to confirm the appointment of Joseph A. Quinn for the place. It is likely that the mayor will also send to the board an appointment to the board of assessors from which George R. Beal recently resigned.

## ARLINGTON

Harrie H. Whitney, chairman; Frank W. Hewitt, Samuel L. Knowlton, Calvin P. Cook and Alfred E. Myers, nominating committee for the Arlington Boat Club, have named these officers for the annual meeting to be held on the evening of April 1: President, George M. Brooks; vice-president, H. Walter Gleason; secretary, George H. Peirce; treasurer, Chester W. Whitney; trustees, Hobart E. Cousins, Ernest H. Freeman, Samuel C. 2d, Roger W. Homer and John Blevins.

## MALDEN

Ernest S. Butler will be the speaker at the Nashua, N. H., Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday in the opening of the men and religion forward movement there.

The high school societies have voted to hold their annual dramatic performance in high school hall early in May, when a comedy entitled "Snowball" is to be given. Those taking part will be Miss Ruth Hyatt, Miss Jeanette Entwright, Miss Ramona Carle, Clifford Atwood, Arnot Erb, Arthur O'Connell and Cecil Chase.

## LEXINGTON

Thomas M. Galvin, district deputy supreme archon of the Hyde Park lodge, and John H. Walsh of Dorchester, assistant district deputy supreme archon, and suite, assisted by Gerry Henderson of the Cambridge lodge, have installed these officers of Lexington Conclave, No. 787, Improved Order of Heptasophs, in Grand Army hall: Archon, William P. Wright; provost, Daniel T. Desmond; prelate, Hans C. Sorenson; secretary, Walter B. Wilkins; financier, Arthur W. Hatch; treasurer, William F. Glenn.

## DORCHESTER

The Ladies Aid Society of the Grove Hall Universalist church will hold an Easter sale Wednesday afternoon from 2 until 10 p. m. at which the women will have for sale all kinds of useful articles for the home, cakes, candies and aprons. The Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club have announced an entertainment for March 31 at their clubrooms in Codman square which will be arranged this week by John H. Buckley.

## ROCKLAND

The officers and teachers of the Sunday schools in Rockland, Abington, Whitman and Hall will hold a conference in the Baptist church, this town, tonight. The topic for discussion will be "Organized Classes." The speakers are to be Mrs. L. E. Ware of Worcester, Mrs. A. E. Randall of Brockton, Mrs. N. D. Loud, H. C. Dudley and William S. O'Brien of Abington and R. C. Snow and Frank A. Sheldon of Rockland.

## MILTON

Robert F. Herrick, the moderator at the last town meeting has announced his choice for the make-up of the warrant committee for the years 1912-13 and it comprises James S. Russell, Joseph B. Blanchard, Malcolm Donald, George R. Eaton, Alfred J. Ellsworth, Louis B. Goselin, Bernard S. Leslie, Hugh McCue, Robert Pierce, George W. Poole, Felix Rackemann, Robert L. Raymond, Murray Ruggles, Joseph A. Shay, and Theodore T. Whitney.

The Walter Baker Company has made its annual distribution of money among its employees. This year it gave away about \$40,000 among 750 employees.

## NEWTON

Waban Improvement Society has elected: President, George M. Angier; vice-presidents, Dr. John May, Herbert R. Lane, treasurer, Cyrus Y. Ferris; secretary, Herbert S. Kimball; executive committee, David A. Ambrose, Cadrian Sawyer, Jr., Charles C. Blaney, Donald M. Hill.

## WAKEFIELD

Action will be taken by the town tonight on the proposal of J. William Murphy, a member of the finance commission, that the town purchase for a public playground three acres of land on what is known as the "factory field," near the railroad and Richardson street. The estimated cost is \$2500.

## MEDFORD

On next Thursday evening Charles H. Brown, senator from this district, will speak on "The Boston Port Bill" at the Hillside M. E. church under the auspices of the Baraca class. Every one is invited to attend.

## ABINGTON

The board of trade will entertain the chairman of the committees who are to have charge of the celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of the old town of Abington in June at its meeting in Grand Army hall Thursday evening.

## BRAINTREE

At the meeting of the People's Forum in the parish hall of All Souls' Unitarian church Sunday afternoon, Samuel J. Elder of Boston delivered an address on "The Judicial Settlement of Disputes Between Nations."

## WINCHESTER

Mark Lewis of Boston has purchased 16 acres of the estate of Francis and Annie Chisholm at Highland avenue and Forest street, with a frontage on Forest street of 750 feet.

## RANDOLPH

Lieut. William Palmer camp, Sons of Veterans, has elected Walter L. Hickey and Alfred D. Abbenzeller as delegates to the state convention in Boston, April 2 and 3.

## HANOVER

The annual fair of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will be held at the town hall at Center Hanover on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

## PEMBROKE

The Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, of this town has voted to join the new Plymouth County Association.

## MELROSE

A delegation of 20 members of the Woman's Relief Corps will attend the Middlesex County Association session in Everett tomorrow.

## RESULT SEEMS A TIE IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With practically complete reports from all sections of the state today the Taft and Roosevelt managers issued a statement, each claiming a majority of delegates in the state convention here tomorrow.

National Committee man Harry S. New, Taft leader, said that the President will control the convention by a majority of 200 votes.

Edwin Lee, one of the Roosevelt leaders, said the colonel had a majority of 102 votes.

Independent returns, not counting contests, indicate that the forces are almost tied. There will be 1439 delegates.

## HASTY PUDDING'S PLAY ANNOUNCED

"Below Zero," the Hasty Pudding Club's play for this year will be given in the Club theater in Holyoke street tonight before the undergraduates of Harvard. The play is a burlesque on musical comedy. It was presented Saturday night at the Old Holyoke Street Theatre.

Four public performances are to be given: One in the Club theater, Cambridge, Tuesday night; in Copley hall, Boston, Thursday, and a matinee and evening performance in Copley hall on Saturday.

## HORSE PARADES IN THREE CITIES

Entries already received indicate that the work horse parade in Boston this year will be the biggest ever. George W. Harrington, a director of the association, offers a prize of \$10 in the class for champion old horses. Four veteran steeds are eligible for this. The Waltham Animal Aid Society has fixed upon April 19 as the day of its work horse parade. The Lynn Driving Club at Lynn will have a work horse parade June 17.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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**BOYLSTON STREET SERVICE CUT BY SUBWAY OPENING**  
Because of the opening of the new Cambridge subway the maximum service on Boylston street has been reduced 40 cars an hour each way and the average service 22 cars.

It is estimated that there was carried in the new subway on the opening day 200,000 passengers, or 100,000 each way and that 100,000 were carried on Sunday.

**DISMISSAL MOVED BY SUGAR COUNSEL**  
NEW YORK—In the sugar trust trial this morning arguments of counsel on both sides for an order of the court was heard. De Lancy Nicoll, for the defense, moved for the dismissal of the charge of conspiracy and for an order for a verdict of not guilty.

He said the charge that the American Sugar Refining Company sought to induce Mr. Segal to accept a loan of \$1,250,000 in order that the corporation might obtain control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and close it for the time or at least for one year had not been proved.

**BUDGET COMES UP AT ARLINGTON**  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—At the adjourned town meeting in the town hall this evening action is expected on the remaining 27 articles. At this time the annual appropriations will be made, amounting to \$333,836 as recommended by the committee of 21, which is the town's finance committee.

The largest appropriation is \$81,600 for the public schools, \$1000 to be expended for general repairs to the buildings and \$750 for the maintenance of the Spy pond athletic field. The highway division needs \$43,000 for the maintenance and construction of highways.

**VERMONTORS TO EAT SUGAR**  
Maple sap is running and the annual sugaring-off party and reunion of the Vermont Association of Boston is announced for Thursday evening, April 11, in Horticultural hall. President Charles H. Bradley expects a large attendance. The doors will open at 7 o'clock; the sugar, together with the usual refreshments, will be served at 8 o'clock in the main hall, which seats 1000; and there will be music for other festivities in the lecture hall from 7:30 to 12 o'clock.

**MELROSE HIGH CLAIMS TITLE**  
Melrose High School Debating Club has asked the faculty that an "M" be awarded the members of the teams. With the winning of the Triangular Debating League championship from Springfield and Holyoke high schools, Melrose claims the state high school debating championship and is ready to defend the title. The Triangular League cup was placed in the school library today.

**GARBAGE STATION PROTESTED**  
At the town meeting in Dorchester high school tomorrow night residents of Popes hill will present a petition against a garbage station on South street, Commercial point. The proposed station at Savin hill has been abandoned because of the protest of the residents of that district.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**CROSS & CROWN Jewelry**  
No. 51 Seafin  
\$6.00  
For special orders or plus we made over 1 not only have the experience but the very best facilities for doing the work well. I furnish diamonds and other stones.  
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**J. C. DERBY**  
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TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY  
Perfection Unwrapped Caramels, 25c  
Druggist Crystallized Gum Drops, 12 1/2c  
Regular 25c quality, per lb. 51 1/2c  
Granulated Sugar, to purchasers, per lb. 51 1/2c  
31 PORTLAND STREET

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Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bode or metal. Being soft for only, it is great for children's hair. At all old silver jewelry stores. Write for mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.  
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lay wishes position. JAMES CAR-  
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# Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## UPWARD MARKET SWING USUAL EARLY IN PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

Generally Stocks Have Advanced Until Spring Followed by Bear Campaign Until Midsummer—Some Interesting Precedents

NEW YORK—Precedent has been followed by the market in 1912 by an upward swing usual in the early part of presidential years.

Generally speaking, presidential years have started off with stocks showing a rising tendency, continued with more or less irregularity until spring. Then has followed a bear market until June or July. A recovery has been in order in August, continuing during part or all of September. By August, pretty accurate forecasts can usually be made as to outcome of November voting. August bulge, however, has frequently been succeeded by a downward reaction in September, and then a steady rise until after election.

In recent years there has been some disposition to attach less importance to changes in national administration. Since 1896 no really big market convulsions have been due solely to outcome of a presidential campaign, because no issues have been at stake since then of such importance to financial community as the silver question.

The year 1908, when Taft was candidate against Bryan, opened with stocks recovering from the 1907 panic. The rise culminated temporarily Jan. 18, when the average price of 20 active railroad stocks was 95.3. A secondary reaction followed the post-panic rise then set in and carried average price down to 89 on Feb. 17. From then there was almost a straight upward movement extending over three months, which brought the average up to 104.5 May 18. Quotations receded during the balance of that month and greater part of June, until the average struck 98. A recovery occurred in July and the first half of August, which resulted in establishing stocks on a new high record for the year at an average of 109 Aug. 10. Irregular fluctuations ensued and finally a slump down to 103.5 Sept. 22. Thereafter the rise was abrupt and continuous to 117.5 just after election of Taft. The movement did not culminate until December, when quotations of 20 railroad stocks were lifted to 110.

In face of the bull market, trade was depressed almost throughout the year. Railroad earnings were curtailed and Seaboard Air Line, Chicago, Great Western, Western Maryland, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Wash-Pittsburg Terminal roads were thrown into bankruptcy. Crops, however, were excellent, money was easy and a big foreign trade balance was piled up and confidence was thus increased.

The average price of 20 active railroad stocks and 12 industrials at different periods during 1908 follows:

	Railroads	Industrials
January	95.3	85.5
February	89.0	85.5
March	90.0	85.5
April	90.0	85.5
May	104.5	73.5
June	98.0	71.5
July	98.0	84.5
August	110.0	84.5
September	103.5	77.5
October	103.5	77.5
November	117.5	88.5

In 1904 Roosevelt was the successful candidate for the presidency against Parker. The first week of that year witnessed a decline, following the pronounced rise in the last two months of the previous year, which culminated Dec. 29, 1903. The bottom was struck Jan. 6, when 20 active railroad stocks fell to 63.5. Recovery of about four points then ensued, and on Jan. 16 the price got back to 69.5, to be followed by a renewed dip which carried railroad stocks down to 91 March 14.

Wall street during that time was each Monday awaiting decision of the United States supreme court in Northern Securities case. When it was rendered in March the fall in prices had fully discounted the adverse ruling and the market turned abruptly upward, carrying railroad stocks to 96 April 11. Then recessions occurred extending to 2 1/2 points on the average by May 11 to 93.5. Subsequent rise was continuous, save for a 2-point reaction in July, and by the time election in November was over railroad stocks had risen to 110.

It was a bull year, generally speaking, reflecting a restoration of confidence and a return of business activity following the so-called silent panic and business depression of 1903. The silver issue did not figure to any extent in the campaign.

Average price of 20 active railroad stocks and 12 industrials in different periods during 1904 follows:

	Railroads	Industrials
Jan. 6	63.5	50.5
Jan. 16	69.5	50.5
March	91.0	46.5
April	96.0	50.0
May	93.5	47.5
June	93.5	50.5
July	102.5	50.5
August	110.0	72.5
September	110.0	72.5
October	110.0	72.5
November	110.0	72.5

January, 1900, was ushered in with a continuation of the rise in prices of previous December, after the steady fall since Sept. 5, 1899. Advance culminated Jan. 2, 1900, when average price of 20 active railroad stocks reached 79. Subsequent reaction was short covering a fortnight during which prices dropped on an average of three points to 76, about the middle of the month. From that level, there was an abrupt recovery extending by enactment of gold standard measure in March, which firmly established gold basis in this country.

Then followed a sharp downward plunge of quotations which by May 12 had brought average price of railroads back to 76 1/2 per cent. Mr. Bryan was candidate for the presidency against Mr. McKinley.

A rally of about four points occurred during latter half of May to 80 on June 1. By June 25, renewed downward course

of stocks had brought railroads to 73, from which point there was a continuous rise, save for a slight setback in August, until after election when railroad shares had reached 88%. The advance went on almost without interruption until May 1, 1901, just on the eve of Northern Pacific panic of May 9.

The year 1900 was characterized by abundance of money at low rates, large purchases of foreign bonds by United States, a new record for exports, and general prosperity. Anthracite strike caused some uneasiness and also political discussions in early stages of the campaign. By end of June, defeat of Mr. Bryan was a foregone conclusion and depression disappeared.

Average price of 20 railroad stocks and 12 industrials at different periods during 1900 follows:

	Railroads	Industrials
Jan. 2	73.0	68.0
Jan. 11	76.0	68.0
April	82.5	68.0
May	76.5	50.5
June	80.0	29.5
June 23	72.0	33.5
November	88.5	69.5

Politics had a greater influence on financial conditions in 1896 than in any other presidential year of current generation. Mr. Bryan was nominated for the first time on the Democratic ticket with a free silver platform, against Mr. McKinley, Republican candidate. Wall street felt that the financial life of the country was staked on the outcome.

The year opened with prices recovering from Cleveland's Venezuela message Dec. 17, 1895. From an average of 20 railroad stocks of 49 1/2 in January, 1896, the market wavered, but general tendency was upward until April 22, when 56 was reached.

Then came a reaction to 52 June 10, followed by a rally to 55 1/2 on June 17. The free silver agitation was becoming more heated in May, and conservative banking interests were alarmed. The market began to break violently, but the decline culminated in August, following Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, which practically destroyed his cause and from then on the financial community was reasonably certain of McKinley's victory. The market advanced steadily until after election, railroad stocks reaching 56 1/2 on Nov. 10. This was followed by renewed decline until Dec. 18.

Politics overshadowed all other considerations that year. The government was compelled to sell bonds to restore the treasury balance. Money was hoarded and gold went to a premium. Railroad reorganizations took place, and railroad construction was the smallest in years. Large commercial failures were also reported. It was a year of general economy, which resulted in piling up a heavy foreign trade balance. Confidence was restored by McKinley's election, a forerunner of several years of unprecedented prosperity.

Prices of 20 railroad stocks and 12 industrials at different periods during 1896 follow:

	Railroads	Industrials
January	49.5	49.5
April	56.0	49.5
June 10	52.0	41.5
June 17	55.5	41.5
August	41.5	26.5
November	56.5	44.5

In 1892, the year of the second Cleveland campaign, the market moved within comparatively narrow limits. There was a slight rise in January, February and March, with a decline in April, followed by moderate recovery, another decline in September, succeeded by a rally.

Harrison was elected President in 1888. There was a bull market during January and February and part of March, with a decline in April. A rising tendency was shown in May, followed by a slump in June, then a rally until the middle of August, when there was another break. In September and October, prices advanced.

During the first three months of 1884, when Cleveland was first elected President, stocks advanced. Toward end of March a sharp down movement set in, which continued to July 1. Prices recovered during the summer, but again began to decline in September, until after election. Then ensued a fairly substantial upward movement, succeeded by another slump in December.

In 1880, when Garfield was elected, prices showed a strong upward tendency in January, February and March, but began to break sharply about the middle of April, until middle of June, after which for two months a bull market was enjoyed. This was interrupted by a decline in August, followed by a steady rise, save for a setback in September, until after election.

## FLOUR DEMAND IS NOW LARGE

CHICAGO—John Washburn reports demand for flour unusually small for the season, although big millers are selling a good deal at the moment. "Buyers are operating from hand-to-mouth," he said, "and I am pretty well convinced that this will be their policy through this entire crop year whether we have a crop scare and a speculative advance in wheat or not. Stocks of wheat on the farms and in country elevators of the spring wheat belt are not as large as generally estimated, although the last crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas was underestimated by the government statisticians and private concerns."

## HEAVIER TRADING IN BOND MARKET; FEELING BETTER

Improved Railroad Earnings, Fine Soil Conditions and Better Outlook Are Important Factors

### FINANCIAL STRAWS

NEW YORK—The predictions of improvement in the investment markets, which have been made for a long time past are being fully borne out, and although during last week a number of the more active railway stocks touched the highest prices of this movement, some of the advances from the extreme low figures exceeding 15 points, the stock exchange bond market at intervals also displayed decided strength and activity. Toward the end, the bond market became slightly irregular and in common with stocks, recessions from the best prices occurred, due to profit-taking. This is not surprising, as temporary purchases of investment issues made by financial institutions at the time of the lowest rates for money, now afford good profits and furthermore, the collateral loan market promises to become more remunerative to banks, trust companies and individual capitalists. There has been a great deal of manipulation at intervals, but there is no reasonable doubt that the advances and activity in both stocks and investment securities, which have taken place are now reflecting the participation of outside interests, as a result of increasing confidence in the financial and business outlook.

Railroad earnings are improving. Soil conditions for the new crops are encouraging, the most extreme optimistic summing up of the cotton crop statistics has been fully borne out by the government figures, and general trade is taking on increased momentum. Pennsylvania railroad stock during last week touched the highest price since last summer.

The American Smelting & Refining Company shows the largest equity on its stock in the annual report since 1897. It is figured that allowing for its equities in its subsidiary lines, the New York Central shows earnings in the year about equivalent to 11 per cent on its stock.

These are a few financial straws indicating the changed reaction of the sentiment in banking and business circles. After fairly continuous selling of our securities, London and the continent have turned heavily to the buying side of late. Abroad the indications point to improvement. The gloomy forecasts hinting a dissolution of the British administration, as a result of the alleged impending failure of the coal minimum wage bill, are apparently without foundation and the distress resulting from the labor troubles in Great Britain should soon show amelioration. Temporarily, the point of friction in Berlin, where there is evidence of strain in advance of the April settlement. Contagions on the bourse at the German capital have risen to abnormal figures and German bankers and operators are again strenuous borrowers at this center. Bids for money are now being made to our bankers from Berlin, only 1 per cent below the extreme rates which were exacted in October last year.

To return to domestic considerations, the general feeling appears to be that conditions have to a very large extent discounted political and other uncertainties. It has been contended from the very outset that a temporary suspension of work by both the bituminous and hard coal workers in this country after April 1 is inevitable. An interesting development in this connection is the fact that protracted severe weather has continued to eat into stocks of coal, a condition which may facilitate an earlier settlement of the disputes between the operators and the miners in this country.

There was in midweek pronounced strength in Allis-Chalmers 5s, which advanced 3 points on Wednesday alone, reflecting the proposed reorganization. Other strong features included Colorado & Southern first 4s, Denver & Western refunding 5s, Norfolk & Western convertible 4s, Erie convertible 4s "A" and "B," Atchison general 4s and convertible 4s and 5s, Interborough Metropolitan 5 1/2s, Lake Shore 4s, Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s and convertible 4s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s and 4s, Mercantile Marine 4 1/2s, Union Pacific convertible 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, United States Rubber 6s, Washash P. T. first 4s, Westinghouse Manufacturing 5s, New York, New Haven & Hartford debenture 3 1/2s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4s and refunding 4s, Central Leather 5s and others. Later there were recessions from the best price in Allis-Chalmers 5s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4s, Erie convertible 4s "A," Interborough Metropolitan 5 1/2s, Northern Pacific 3s, New York Railway adjustment 5s, Virginia Carolina first 5s and others.

Some of the daily totals on bonds on the Stock Exchange rose to a maximum of about \$4,000,000, showing a gain over the respective figures last year. The total transactions in bonds on the stock exchange for the year to date are now only very slightly below the aggregate in the corresponding period of 1911.

On the curb, with the exception of the various copper issues, which sympathized with the strength in the stocks, bonds were mainly heavy. Pacific Gas & Electric 5s reacted on more liberal offerings. City of Tokio 5s declined about 1/2% and Chicago Elevated 5s lost a smaller fraction.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 25)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Stuart Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co., with friends.  
Baltimore, Md.—D. Klotzmann, Adams.  
Charlotte, S. C.—E. F. McLeod of Drake Innes & Green Co., U. S.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, 106 Essex st.  
Chicago—John A. Putnam of A. A. Putnam, 100 N. 201.  
Clarksville, Tenn.—H. C. Gerhart of N. V. Gerhart & Bros., Essex.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—Frank Preston of Hayes, Hanson & Co., Lenox.  
New York, N. Y.—E. K. W. Dowling of Broadway House, Essex.  
Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and M. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Co., U. S.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. E. Kewler, U. S.  
Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb of F. E. McComb Shoe Co., U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Detroit, Mich.—H. D. Meuzies of Meuzies Shoe Co., Touraine.  
Liverpool—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons.  
London, Eng.—D. W. Dowling, Albany bldg.  
Louis, Mo.—John A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co., Touraine.

## CRUDE RUBBER PRICES ADVANCE

Reflecting good buying in this country and the better demand abroad, crude rubber prices have again started upward. Within the past three weeks up-river Para, the best grade of Para rubber has advanced 12 to 14 cents to \$1.22 per pound, while other grades have appreciated correspondingly. Each day of late has witnessed a higher level of prices and then in close touch with the situation, predict still higher prices before the advance is ended.

Good centrals and medium grades are scarce. March is a month of big receipts in Brazil, while plantation grades are arriving in London in heavy volume. Up-river fine Para sold at the low point of the year at \$1.03 per pound on Jan. 2, since which it has advanced to \$1.22, the latest quoted price. From Jan. 1, to March 1, the price fluctuated between \$1.03 and \$1.10, but since the first of the month there has been an advance of 12 cents. Local importers quote the following prices: Up-river fine Para, \$1.22; coarse, 99c; islands fine, \$1.17; coarse, 68c; 70c, and Cameta, 72c to 73c.

## COTTON SUPPLY FOR HALF YEAR

WASHINGTON—The census bureau today announced that 16,723,221 bales of cotton represents the supply for six months' period ended Feb. 29, 1912.

Stocks at beginning of period are given as 1,375,021 bales; ginnings 15,279,822 and imports 68,688.  
Distribution is: Exports 8,007,814 bales, consumption 2,823,379, stocks close of February 6,092,028 bales.  
Segregation of stocks held Feb. 29: Manufacturers 1,542,630, independent warehouses 2,280,866, elsewhere 2,268,523 bales.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is finding a reasonable jobbing outlet but at a slight concession from previous prices, and the revised quotation is 62 1/2c ex-warehouse.

Rosin—Jobbing quantities continue to find a moderate consuming outlet but no large sales are reported, and the market retains a quiet but steady appearance. The New York Commercial quotes: Common, \$6.90; Gen. Sam E, \$7. Graded B, \$7.15; D, \$7.25; E, \$7.30; F, \$7.35; G, \$7.35; H, \$7.35; I, \$7.40; K, \$7.45; M, \$7.65; N, \$7.70; W, \$7.80; VV, \$7.85. Tar and pitch—Trading conditions slow and unimportant with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.42 to \$4.62 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits market firm at 49c; sales, 164; receipts, 34; exports, 97; stock, 19,895. Rosin firm; sales, 336; receipts, 244; exports, 183; stock, 635,869. Prices: WW, \$7.70; WG, \$7.65; N, \$7.70; M, \$7.55; K, \$7.30; I, \$7.12; H, \$7.10; G, \$7.10; F, \$7.10; E, \$7.05; D, \$7.1; B, \$6.87 1/2.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, firm, \$5.90. Spirits, machine firm at 48 1/2c. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 35 1/2d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s 9d; Rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s 9d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine, spirits firm at 36s 3d; rosin, common, firm at 16s 7 1/2d.

## THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advances	Declines
Atchafalca	41 1/2	
Atchafalca	108 1/2	
Canadian	110 1/2	
St. Paul	112 1/2	
Erie	34 1/2	
Illinois Central	130 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	107 1/2	
New York Central	116 1/2	
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	
Reading	133 1/2	
Southern Pacific	112 1/2	
Union Pacific	117 1/2	
United States Steel	96 1/2	
do pref.	119 1/2	

\*Decline.

## LONDON GOLD

LONDON—Over £1,000,000 of South African gold was offered in the open market, £200,000 being taken for India, the rest going to the Bank of England at the minimum mint price of 77s 9d.

were mainly heavy. Pacific Gas & Electric 5s reacted on more liberal offerings. City of Tokio 5s declined about 1/2% and Chicago Elevated 5s lost a smaller fraction.

## LOOKING FORWARD TO A RESUMPTION OF LUMBER TRADE

Demand for Box Boards Good and Prices Continue Upward—New Manner of Selling Dimensions

### WHOLESALE PRICES

Lumber interests have not yet experienced the awakening in trade that has been anticipated. The sudden return last week of wintry conditions just about the time it was beginning to look like spring flowers and baseball acted as a check to active building preparations. At the same time hope is still strong that the season will soon invite considerable building activity.

The demand for box boards is good, supplies are light and prices continue to strengthen. The situation, in fact, is such that it is unwise to quote. There is authority for the statement that business has been done in round edge 1-inch pine at \$20 and there are several authorities who say that this is destined to look cheap a short time hence. Buyers from New York and Philadelphia are said to be scouring the western country for stock, having been convinced that further advances are in sight.

A change was made last week in the manner of selling dimension spruce. Hitherto 24 feet and under have been the lengths and nine inches and under the widths covered by the base price. For every two feet over 24 ft more was added and for the extra widths the charges were as given in the table last week. From this time forward 20 feet will be the maximum base length and eight inches the maximum base width. For every two feet over 20 ft will be added and the charges for widths over eight inches are given below.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers if the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

### SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments:  
Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 10-inch, \$25.50@26; 12-inch, \$26.50@27; 14-inch, \$27.50@28.  
Random, 2x4, \$21.50@22; 2x3, \$20.50@21; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$20@21; 2x8, \$22@23; 2x10, 2x12, \$24@25.  
Spruce boards, 5-inch and up \$19@19.50.

Matched spruce boards, 12-foot, \$22.50. Hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16-foot, \$20. Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$19.50@20.

### SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, \$3.60@3.70; clears, \$3.25@3.35.  
Laths, spruce: 1 1/2-inch, \$3.90@4; 1 1/2-inch, \$3.50@3.60.  
Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

### SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4:  
Arkansas and long leaf pine:  
Partition B and better: 3/4@3/4, \$28@28.50; No. 2 common 1x6, \$20@20.50; No. 2 common 1x8, \$21@21.50; flooring edge grain A, \$39.25@41; B \$36.50@37.50; C \$32.25@33; flat grain A, \$28@29; B \$27@28.  
N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$30.75@31.25.  
Partition No. 1 13-16x3 1/2, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6 in., \$20@20.50; roofers, 8 in., \$21@21.50.  
Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$45.50@46.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$50.25@51.25; 2-inch, \$50.25@51.25; 3-inch, \$50@51.  
Cypress, No. 1 shop: 1-inch, \$28.50@29.50.

### HARDWOODS

1s and 2s  
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$55@56; 1 1/2-inch, \$60@61.  
Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.  
Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@56; birch, sap, 1-inch, \$42@44.  
Cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1 1/2-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.  
Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55.  
Maple, 1-inch, \$37@41.  
Oak: White, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@87; 1 1/2-inch, \$88@90; plain, 1-inch, \$54@58; 1 1/2-inch, \$56@60.  
Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120.  
Whitewood, 1-inch, \$91@93; 1 1/2-inch, \$94@96.

### WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch \$115.  
Selects 4-4 87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.  
Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$95.  
No. 1 cuts 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$80.  
No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$33@35; 8-4 inch, \$37; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75.  
Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.  
Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$49@60.  
Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

### BOSTON LOANING RATES

The loaning rates this morning were: Amalgamated 2 per cent, United States Steel 2 per cent, North Butte 3 to 3 1/2 per cent, Copper Range 3 per cent, Calumet & Arizona 3 per cent, Old Dominion 2 per cent, United States Smelting 2 per cent, American Sugar 2 per cent bid and Lake Copper 3 per cent.

## MARITIMES CO. MAKES CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

PARIS—The contract between the French government and the Messageries Maritimes Company, which was signed in July, 1911, has been ratified by the French Parliament.

Among the various steamship enterprises of the French republic, the Messageries Maritimes Company is the oldest. Founded in 1851 it was utilized for the postal services between the Levant and the home country, and was the opening of the Suez canal it was the first company to send its ships through to China and the far east.

At the instance of the French government authorities it has created successively lines to Australia, east coast of Africa, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides as well as Indo-China and Tonquin.

The French government has renewed the concession for another 25 years. The total distance subsidized under the new arrangements is no less than 500,000 French marine leagues. The new contract includes several striking improvements in the direction of speed as well as tonnage.

As evidence of the enterprise of the Messageries Maritimes and the company's plans for increased travel, it may be mentioned that at the present time they have orders placed with private shipbuilding yards and their own large plants of the Ciotat, for five new steamers of large dimension and heavy tonnage intended for service in the lines of China, Egypt and Tonquin.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
		Increase
Second week March....	\$48,579	\$1,402
From July 1.....	1,740,337	8,464
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT		
Second week March....	\$145,424	\$7,386



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMANY ON VERGE  
OF NATIONALIZATION  
IN SOME INDUSTRIES

Government Is in Need of Funds and It Has Come to See That Manufacturers Lose by Tax on Raw Stuff

## SCHEME MAY PASS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—The recent debates in the Reichstag on the home estimates have been the occasion for some extraordinarily interesting speeches on the subject of the tariff.

The government, of course, is in need of funds for the ever-growing naval and military estimates and it seems to have decided that a process of the nationalization of certain industries would place in the hands of the state revenues which now find their way to a limited number of shareholders. The opponents of a high tariff have not been slow to point out what this means. Protection and socialism, they declare, may be seen to be converging in the same economic stream. The Socialists demand the nationalization of all the means of production, and, at the present moment, are requiring the immediate nationalization of potash and coal. The government, its critics point out, has actually begun to coquette with such a policy, and the secretary of the treasury is declared to be actually endeavoring to establish a state monopoly in petroleum, potash, spirits and matches.

## Move Would Not Be New

There is, it need not be said, nothing particularly socialistic in the nationalization of certain means of production. To a large extent, such nationalization already exists in the state railways of Europe; the French have already monopolized tobacco and matches, with the result, it must be admitted, that the French matches are the worst in the world; Italy has taken the same step with regard to tobacco, whilst Russia, the least socialistic of powers, has taken state possession of the spirit trade.

None the less every step towards nationalization marks a step towards state ownership, and state ownership is, as the opponents of socialism clearly realize, a preliminary process to the triumph of the socialistic idea. The consequence is that there are those who point out that the escape from the succession duties and the property taxes would be dearly purchased at the price the secretary of the treasury is said to be offering.

The speech of the minister of the interior has been described by the Berliner Tageblatt as the obsequies of protection, in the form of a panegyric. Dr. Delbrueck came, like Marc Antony, to bury Caesar, but, unlike Marc Antony, to praise him at the same time.

## Foreign Markets Sought

Protection, he explained, had justified itself and justified itself so completely that it was not necessary to extend it to national work, as the ultra protectionists demanded. For the time being, the battle was not the protection of the home market, but the establishment of foreign markets. The ultra protectionists would sacrifice the export trade of the country in his efforts to secure the well being of home industries.

In a country, however, with an increasing population, artificial restrictions which interfere with the natural balance of imports and exports become a danger, and it was pointed out in the course of the debate that the expansion of German trade had really been most healthy under the low tariff, which existed when Caprivi was chancellor and not under the high tariff which had been gradually augmented since his retirement.

One of the great difficulties of tariff framers has been the inevitable tendency of duties on raw materials to hamper the expansion of the trade in finished articles. To the leather curer a hide is raw material, but to the saddler the treated leather becomes raw material. The consequence is that the duties on the importation of treated leather become an absolute bar to the competition of the trade in the finished product in the markets of the world.

The innumerable companies dealing with raw products which have sprung up under theegis of protection, and are now interfering with the expansion of the trade in finished products, are the cause which has brought the whole question of nationalization to the front; and though for the time being the struggle may be confined to petroleum, potash and a few other industries, it is seen that, if a beginning is made here, the position of the whole range of protected industries will have to be reconsidered.

BAND OF 40 YOUNG AUSTRALIANS  
WARMLY WELCOMED IN ENGLAND

(Copyright by Töpl Press)

Lieutenant Simons and his boys proudly carry their flags through streets of center of British empire

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The 40 Australian cadets who have paid a visit from the commonwealth to the United States and were invited to this country by the League of Empire reached England on Saturday, March 9.

They made the voyage across the Atlantic on the White Star steamer Celtic, which arrived at Liverpool landing stage at 8:30 Saturday morning. In the absence of the lord mayor of Liverpool, Lord Derby, the deputy lord mayor, Alderman Salvidge, gave the young visitors an official welcome of the heartiest description.

A guard of honor was furnished by the cadets of the Liverpool institute, who were drawn up on the upper deck of the landing stage. This welcome was further heightened by the strains of the Liverpool police band and the cheers of a large concourse of the youth of the city.

The deputy lord mayor, addressing the boys, expressed the regret of Lord Derby at not being able to be present to receive them, but stated that his lordship had desired them on his behalf and on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool to extend to them a warm and cordial greeting.

This message was received with enthusiasm, and the Colonials gave their peculiar national call "Aus-Aus-Aus-Traila! Coee, Coee, Coee!" followed by a cheer for the deputy lord mayor. Then, to the strains of their own well-appointed band, the party marched to the exchange flags, the Liverpool cadets falling into the rear, with two representatives of the boy scouts on the outside.

The scene in the town hall was a pleasing one. The youths of the commonwealth and of the mother country had not been together half an hour before they were fraternizing. One lad of 11 years of age, who is the smallest drum major in the world, early proved himself a general favorite.

The cadets left for London by the 11 o'clock train and were accorded a warm farewell. Lieutenant Simons, who is in command of the cadets, said "Liverpool is the seventh city we have visited, and the reception of your good people has made a lasting impression upon the minds of all of us."

RUSSIAN SHIPPING  
FIRM ORDERING SIX  
MOTOR STEAMERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ODESSA, Russia.—The Russian Steam Navigation & Trading Company have placed an order for six motor-driven vessels with the English ship-building firms of Messrs. W. Denny & Bros. and John Brown & Co., Ltd. The vessels are to carry passengers and mails between Odessa and Alexandria, including Constantinople, and between Odessa and Crimean and Caucasian ports.

The directorate of the Russian Navigation Company directed an expert to watch the result of the East Asiatic Company's experiment in motor ships which resulted in the unqualified success of the Selandia, and in consequence of this resolved that the new boats for the mail service of the Black Sea should be fitted with oil-driven engines. If these prove a success, it is stated that six more vessels will be built for the same company.

## DURBAR ATTRACTED AUTOS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—It is stated that there were no fewer than 2641 motor cars at the Delhi durbar, as against 12 which were in King Edward's reign. An Arizona con-

LISBON MONASTERY  
NOT TO BE A PRISON  
SAYS GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Portuguese legation has already had occasion to publish an authoritative denial in connection with statements disseminated in certain newspapers concerning the treatment of prisoners in the Portuguese prisons. A further official communique has been necessitated by the report that the republican government contemplated transforming the monastery of Belem into a prison destined for political prisoners.

The monastery of Belem is one of the remarkable structures of Lisbon, and is regarded by the Portuguese as emblematic of the enterprise and achievements of their nation. It stands on the spot from which Vasco da Gama embarked in 1497 on his famous voyage which resulted in the discovery of India. The monastery is a Gothic building surrounded by beautiful cloisters and is a memorial to the great seamen of Portugal.

It will be seen that the nature of the building, as well as the historic associations connected with it would make its conversion into a prison an act of unqualified vandalism. This report is, in common with many others, but an effort to discredit the republican government of Portugal in the eyes of the world.

DELAY IN GERMAN  
ARMAMENT BILLS  
NOW EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—In consequence of the delay in placing before the Reichstag the proposed bills for the increase of naval and military armaments, it has been surmised in certain quarters that the government were undecided as to the scope of the proposed measures. The North German Gazette states categorically, however, that these suppositions are entirely void of foundation.

The proposed increased military expenditure is based entirely on the requirements of national defense, and has been fixed in principle for some little time. The elaboration of detail, as well as a statement as to the sources of revenue from which it is proposed to draw the necessary funds, will be terminated shortly. The projected bills will then be laid before the federal council and finally before the Reichstag.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA EXPORTING

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the overseas trade importations are not so great as previously, but exports continue heavy, wheat forming the bulk of cargoes. During the week ended Jan. 25, 117,970 bags of grain left Port Adelaide, 65,273 bags being for the United Kingdom. This was in addition to over 1000 tons of flour consigned to South Africa.

## CALCUTTA SERVICES UNITE

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India.—Arrangements have been concluded whereby the Calcutta services of the Anchor and Brocklebank lines will be carried on as one joint service; this will afford improved facilities to shippers.

## SIGNOR MARCONI A SENATOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME.—On the list of new senators created the second week in March figures the name of Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the famous inventor and promoter of wireless telegraph.

EDUCATION QUESTION  
IN BELGIUM WILL BE  
ISSUE IN ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The general elections which take place in June next will be fought chiefly on the educational policy of the government. It will be remembered that it was the question of education which caused the resignation of the Schollaert cabinet in June of last year.

The scheme known as the Schollaert bill permitted parents to pay "lay" or "clerical" schools to which they sent their children, but compelled the communes to subsidize these schools without distinction as to their being state schools or under ecclesiastical control.

The premier, M. de Broqueville, announced in a speech which he delivered at Turnhout recently that he intended to submit to Parliament a new bill, the first clause of which compels the education of children up to the age of 12 years. Another clause in the bill provides state grants to all schools submitting themselves to state inspection. This bill will take the place of the Schollaert bill and will overcome the difficulty of communal subvention by providing state subvention.

The new bill has already been much criticized by Socialists and Liberals who maintain that state schools alone should receive state subsidies. The schools under ecclesiastical control should be, in their opinion, maintained by the funds of the denominations to which they belong.

THROUGH SHIPPING  
RATES ARE URGED  
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In the course of an address on "The Trade, Industry and Finance of South Africa" delivered at the London School of Economics, B. H. Morgan had some strong criticisms to make on shipping rebates and the absence of a system of through bookings for goods.

With regard to the latter question, he pointed out that the American, and to some extent the German manufacturer prepaid in one transaction for goods from his factory to the warehouse of a customer in almost any part of the world. The goods of British manufacturers, however, were the subject of a whole series of transactions, and while their foreign competitors' charges were "c.i.f." their own charges were only "f.o.b."

Speaking on the rebate system Mr. Morgan warmly congratulated the Union government on having circumvented the South African shipping ring by the terms of the postal act, which effectually prevented the companies composing the ring from tendering for the mail contract. Through their action in this matter, Mr. Morgan maintained, the Union government had performed an imperial service.

He went on to congratulate the South African government on having placed the finances of the Union on a thoroughly sound and satisfactory basis, with the result that the Union was in a position to provide funds for any extensive development schemes that it might choose to undertake.

WIRELESS WILL LINK  
BRITISH POSSESSIONS  
ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL

Marconi Contract Made Public by Postmaster-General Provides for Construction of Long-Distance Stations

## MORE TO COME LATER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The proposal made by Sir Joseph Ward at the imperial conference last year, that the empire should be linked up by a chain of wireless telegraph stations, and which was supported by his majesty's government, is to be put into effect immediately.

The postmaster-general, Herbert Samuel, has announced on behalf of the government the acceptance of the terms proposed by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, for the construction of six long distance wireless stations in London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore (India), Pretoria (South Africa), and Singapore. This is but the beginning of a scheme which, at its completion, will extend throughout the empire.

The terms of the contract provide for the working of the stations by the Marconi Company for six months after their construction and the payment to the company of £200,000 for each station, this sum not to include site, foundations for machinery, and buildings. The company is receiving 10 per cent of the gross receipts of all long distance stations erected for the term of the agreement, which extends over a period of 28 years from the date of the completion of the first six stations. The government will have the power to end the agreement at the end of 18 years, but in that case they would cease to have the right of use of any of the company's patented processes or machinery. The contract being for a long period will have to be ratified by Parliament. It is expected that the six first stations will be completed in about a year's time.

The importance of the linking up by wireless communication of Great Britain and the Dominions cannot be overestimated. The scheme proposed by Sir Joseph Ward at the imperial conference received the approval not only of the home government but also of all the representatives of empire present. Besides, however, the advantage to the colonies and the mother country involved in increased facility of communication, is the all-important one of communication with the fleet when in distant waters. The present scheme of wireless stations will make it possible for the admiralty to exchange messages with the fleet at any point on this side of Hong-kong. In time, also, there can be no doubt that wireless telegraphy will be established in countries in the neighborhood of the colonies thus enabling them to hold cheap and direct communication with countries within a radius of 3000 miles.

BY-ELECTIONS IN  
ENGLAND FAVOR  
UNIONIST PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The ebb and flow of political popularity was never better illustrated than at the present time. At a moment when the Liberals are doing everything to avoid by-elections, owing to the ebb manifested in Glasgow and Manchester, the Unionists are taking advantage of the flow to enable sundry members to retire from the seats they hold.

Mr. Hewins, one of the principal advocates of protection in England, has just been returned unopposed for the vacancy in Hertford city. In the Leominster, or North Hereford, division, Sir John Rankin has resigned, and Henry Fitzherbert Wright has been chosen to contest the vacancy caused by his resignation. Again, in southeast Essex, the Unionist member, Mr. Kirkwood, has resigned, and the Hon. Rupert Guinness has been adopted as candidate for the seat so vacated.

HOBART HARBOR  
DEEPENING URGED  
FOR FUTURE NEEDS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The scheme of the Hobart marine board for extension of the harbor facilities of the port included a new pier at the end of Hunter street, 700 feet long on the northern side and 1210 feet on the southern side extending over 400 feet of wharf. The original idea was that the outer 700 feet on the southern side should be a deep water berth, but that the shore end should have a depth of only 30 feet. Representations have, however, been made to the marine board by the agents of the P. & O. Company and of other lines whose steamers call at Hobart in the fruit season as to the desirability, in view of the increasing size of steamers now being built, of deepening the inner portion to 36 feet at low water. The marine board has the matter under consideration.

INCREASE MAY COME  
IN LONDON TAXI FARES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A general feeling of dissatisfaction is freely expressed by the members of the London Motor Cab Proprietors Association with the award of the arbitration court, which gives all "extras" to the drivers. They held a meeting for the discussion of this subject, but arrived at no definite plan for future action and proposed to meet again in a week.

The owners consider that the arbitrators' proposal to give all extras to the men is unfair, as having regard to the takings of the cabs, they cannot possibly afford to waive this source of income. The books of the cab companies, which reveal the fact that many of them are working at a loss, were submitted to the arbitration court; this fact makes their decision in regard to extras still more amazing to the owners.

The award as it affects petrol has also met with the disapproval of the cab owners who declare that they cannot see their way to carrying it out. They expect that the cost of oil will increase during the next 18 months and that when cab owners come to make their long contracts the oil companies are likely to put up the price.

According to the award, the proprietors must contract for 12 months commencing on Jan. 1. They contend that a six months' contract would be a fairer arrangement. Some proprietors think that if the cost of oil increases, the results

will be very serious to themselves, for in accordance with the award, no part of the increase can be put upon the drivers, unless it is 12 per cent. above the present contract price. Many of the owners feel that the question of petrol should not have been discussed by the court of arbitration at all.

The cab owners are considering the advisability of applying to the home office for power to increase the fares of taxicabs. According to them the decisions of the arbitrators make an increase of fares inevitable, as many small companies would find themselves unable to continue operations.

The drivers are always against a raise of fares, as they consider that any rise will interfere with the system of tipping which they now enjoy. A generous public is inclined to give them a shilling for the first mile. They argue that if the fare rises to 10d. they cannot count upon the public admitting that the driver deserves a tip of 4d. for taking them something less than a mile, and this will result in a dead loss of 2d. to the driver. This class asserts that the tips which they receive from a grateful public are no concern to the owners and they believe that an increase in fares will mean a decline in tips, perhaps a cessation of tips altogether.

The award leaves it open for both owners and drivers to communicate with the home office on the subject of fares without reference to each other.

MESSRS. HARLAND  
AND WOLFF WILL  
TAKE OVER YARD

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ire.—Messrs. Harland & Wolff of Belfast, who recently purchased a piece of land in the neighborhood of Liverpool with the intention of establishing a ship-repairing yard, are now about to take over the Glasgow yard of the London & Glasgow Shipbuilding & Engineering Company. This firm has been engaged in the building of warships for the past twenty years, and was recently added to the admiralty list of contractors allowed to tender for the construction of first class armored ships.

It may therefore be expected that the well known Belfast firm which has built so many of the great Atlantic liners and supplied the engines for several recent battleships, will return to the construction of warships, a branch of the shipbuilding industry which it abandoned 25 years ago.

MOTOR STEAMER  
ADDS TO SUCCESS  
ALREADY TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

ANTWERP.—The greatest interest has been taken in the first trips of the new motor liner Selandia, which are reported to have been most successful from every point of view.

Writing on the subject a special correspondent of the Times who formed one of the party on the run from London to Antwerp, states that the maneuvering necessary when the vessel left her berth in the West India docks afforded ample proof of the facility with which it was possible to start and reverse the engines.

The journey was accomplished without any trouble, communication by means of wireless telegraphy being made at intervals during the trip. On one occasion the vessel was in wireless communication with the Austrian naval station at Pola.

PORTUGUESE HOUSE  
GROUP TO PROTECT  
NATION'S COLONIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—The various attempts which have been made from time to time to disparage the policy of the Portuguese government since the establishment of the republic, have included statements to the effect that the Portuguese African colonies were likely to be disposed of as a means of replenishing the Lisbon exchequer.

Not long ago the Monitor was able to publish an official and emphatic denial of this from the Portuguese minister in London himself, Senhor Teixeira Gomez. These repeated rumors of the cession by Portugal of her African colonies to European powers have led to the formation of a new political group in the Portuguese House of Deputies. This group will be known as "Colonials" and its object will be to watch over colonial matters and maintain the sovereignty of Portugal over her colonies. The Colonials will also endeavor to attract foreign capital to investments in Angola and other African territories under the Portuguese flag.

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AGA KHAN FAVORS  
CHANGE OF INDIAN  
CAPITAL TO DELHI

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Among the Muhammadans of India the Aga Khan undoubtedly occupies a commanding position, and lately his name has been prominently associated with the movement for the establishment of a Muhammadan university at Aligarh. Particular interest consequently attaches to an article by him which has appeared in the Comrade, a Muhammadan weekly, in which he urges his coreligionists to welcome the recent changes, since they bring the seat of government nearer to the most virile portion of the Muhammadan community.

He goes on to speak with approval of the proposed establishment of a university at Dacca, which will meet what he declares to be the greatest need of the Muhammadans of eastern Bengal, namely better education. The Dacca university, in his opinion, will not compete in any way with the Muhammadan university at Aligarh, which is intended for the elite of the community.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## ONE WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE teachings of Jesus unquestionably declare that man is individual in his relation to God, that he is free to rely upon and to receive unlimited good from the spiritual source of all supply. Doctrines may vary as to the nature of this relation and as to the manner of man's approach to God, yet all agree that it is a matter of individual experience, and that Christ Jesus certainly taught mankind to rely alone upon the divine Spirit.

This standard of individuality is one that continually opposes such conditions as are ordinarily recognized in business and society wherein there is little evidence of man's independence and far too much fear of outside influence, personal and otherwise. The ultimate freedom of mankind, however, rests upon the truth of this statement, for this freedom is dependent upon the existence of that spiritual law which insures man's harmony and perfection according to his individual recognition and fulfillment.

Christian Science strongly emphasizes the individuality of man and shows how man's actual independence is to be demonstrated through spiritual thought, such thought as is correctly based upon an understanding of the nature and government of God. To think correctly on any subject and to be sure of one's position one must have a definite idea of its basic and operative law. It is not otherwise in the relations of life wherein a correct sense of the supreme Principle and law is essential for security, and herein the teachings of Christian Science are mainly valuable in the definitions whereby they declare the nature of God and the clear statements of His spiritual law. These definitions employ such synonyms for the term God as are to be found in the Scriptures and which serve to make the concept of God more real and valuable. Among these are the terms Truth, Life, Love and Mind.

If one thinks of God as Truth, and this unchangeable good, one may understand with comparative ease how it is that he is actually dependent only upon God, for one cannot but see that Truth is all that really exists. That which is true must fill all space and therefore all that is opposed to it, termed error, can be but a matter of false opinion and not fact. That which is unlike Truth cannot be a separate entity or power, but merely a spurious claim to existence which counterfeits the absolute, just as the

false belief that two and two make five is merely a false sense of the truth that two and two are four.

One who thus reasons can quite readily appreciate what is meant by the omnipotence of the God who is Truth and good, for it must be clear that whatever is unrelated to Truth and good, all that human belief which undervalues the power of good, is without legitimate influence or power and that its seeming influence is readily dissipated by correct spiritual understanding. Evil and human opinion, that which goes to make up what is called the personal element in business and social affairs, is thus seen to be fundamentally without entity and authority.

To regard existence as thus related to Principle is to lose the fear of human interference or personal power, and with this understanding one maintains a poise and strength which command respect. This fearless position not alone enlarges the human perception and increases one's abilities, but it is actually the standpoint wherefrom man demonstrates the actual law of infinite ability and supply. Under the activity of such correct thinking as honors all conceptions which declare the presence and power of good and discredits all beliefs and opinions which ascribe the attributes of truth and law to evil and failure, there comes to light, and is demonstrated, the actual fact that there is a legitimate and satisfactory place and an abundant supply for every one of God's children, and that it is without the power of mortal elements to deprive of them. This fact is proved in the experience of each one who begins to realize how illegitimate have been the claims of these personal elements and to assert his actual individuality as the perfect child of the perfect Father or divine Principle, God.

In demonstrating the law of individuality in business and elsewhere the fact that needs perhaps most clearly to be remembered is that Mind is power. It is spiritual consciousness which insures success and this consciousness is manifested in a clear realization that God is omnipresent and imperative and not in a belief that success must be achieved by influencing the actions or opinions of others through argument or otherwise. It is certain that when one knows enough confidently to await the demonstration of good while working to the best of one's ability to fulfill the law of good so clearly expressed in the golden rule, to be honest, just, wise and kind, with the constant desire to see and follow only that which is wisest and best, the ever-active spiritual law will and must prove such a position justifiable and under the protection of the most High.

When questioned by one of his disciples as to the work which should be done by another the Master answered, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." This is that to thee? follow thou me? It is one's own consciousness which determines his progress and success. Casting out such false beliefs and fears as give credit to other minds each one should remember the fact that God, Truth, is the only actual Mind or intelligence and that this Mind governs all through spiritual law. The omnipresence of this Truth insures an ever-present opportunity to recognize and appropriate all the good there is. It is the privilege of any individual man to prove that "one with God is a majority." Irrespective of the position of others each and every one can "prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good."

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Acrobatic Bell Ringers

The men who ring the bells in the famous Giralda of Seville must be young men of unusual agility and steadiness. When the city is to make merry on feast days, the ringers climb to the belfry, and then by the aid of a rope and steps cut in the wall of the tower, each mounts to the bell he is to ring, and stands astride its brazen shoulders. Then he presses the bell with his feet, holding on to the cross piece on which it is swung.

Gradually the great bell sways to the movement of the man, stride it, until it acquires a momentum that swings the hammer, first gently, and then with increasing force as the sweep of the bell widens, until the air is trembling from the blows that strike the massive sides, says the Youths Companion.

The riders bend and rise and fall with the action of the bells, now appearing to the observer from below to be in a horizontal position as the bell reaches the limits of its swing, and again riding gracefully to an upright position as the monster sways backward with another thundering note.

### Union's Youngest State

To call Arizona the Valentine state, as the last of the sisterhood to be admitted to statehood, making the list of 48 United States complete at last, is a pleasing phrase. It was on Feb. 14 that President Taft signed the proclamation which made Arizona a state. Valentine's day is the time when messages of good will are supposed to be scattered all about the world, and friends assure each other of their continued affection. Another interesting point which is remarked is that the name Arizona con-

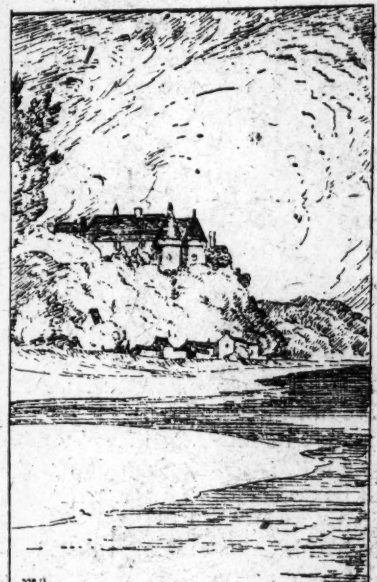
## CHAUMONT CASTLE ON THE RIVER LOIRE

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD

THE chateaux of the Loire are almost always built on the low hills that rise up often almost out of the river itself and which are never very far away, so that one is always near the water, and it is very soon discovered that this river, like the Arno and others, is very flexible. At the moment it may be a narrow, blue ribbon, changing like watered silk under the brisk breeze, threading a tortuous way amongst yards of yellow sand-bank with occasional beds of gray rushes, and tomorrow afternoon, if it rains tonight in the mountains, it will be rushing down its wild channel and threatening to encroach on the grassy banks beside it, while, with a very few days continuous rain it will climb up these banks at an astonishing pace.

Chaumont, although not particularly interesting architecturally, is one of the most charmingly situated of the chateaux, rising up pure white out of its embowering trees, its deep blue slate roofs changing with every cloud that scuds across the pale blue sky. Below, scattered along the road by the river, are the cottages of the village. The remnants of the medieval retainers' hovels, if there were such, have for the most part vanished and these cottages are trim enough.

At the inn you can get an excellent lunch, in a room decorated with studies

(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)  
CHAUMONT CHATEAU

by painters who left them, no doubt, at a period when the landlady would take them instead of payment for a meal. She is scarcely likely to make much out of the transaction directly, perhaps, but somehow they add an air of humanity to the bright little room

and set one dreaming or thinking according to one's mood.

The castle has changed hands often. It belonged to Catherine de Medici four years, and in the eighteenth century it was turned into a factory for terracotta decorations, by an Italian called Nini. M. Jacques le Roy, who owned the place and conceived the idea, was a friend of Franklin, who lived in one of M. le Roy's houses when he was American minister to France from 1777 to 1785, and no doubt was often an interested guest at Chaumont. At any rate one of Nini's best works is a portrait medallion of him. M. le Roy's son is reported to have fought for America in the war of independence, his father having sunk a good deal of his fortune there.

The castle changed hands again many times and is now the home of Prince Henri de Broglie. It really matters very little that "Catherine de Medici's room" is a fake and that she never lived there at all. The articles of furniture are interesting and were no doubt hers, and many of the furnishings of the other show-rooms are beautiful in themselves and help to "bring back" the past for those who so desire.

But for us the chief charm of the place is the delightful position and the glorious view of the river winding away, silver, gold or blue, into the misty gold of the afternoon.

## ARNOLD BENNETT ON INTERVIEWERS

ARNOLD BENNETT'S first article in America has just appeared in Harper's magazine under the title "Your United States." Mr. Bennett's first impressions are here disclosed, together with some very direct and feeling remarks about interviewers. He says, among other things:

Excitement will indeed take strange forms. For myself, although I was on the threshold of the greatest adventure of my life, I was unaware of being excited. I had not even "smelled" land, to say nothing of having seen it—until when it was quite dark, I described a queerly arranged group of different-colored lights in the distance—yellow, red, green, and what not. My thought ran instantly to Coney Island. I knew that Coney was an island, and that it was a place where people had to be attracted and distracted somehow, and I decided that these illuminations were a device of the pleasure-mongers of Coney. And when the ship began to salute these illuminations with answering flares I thought the captain was a rather good-natured man to consent to amuse the populace. But when we slowed, our propellers covering the calm sea with acres of foam, and the whole entire illuminations began to approach us in a body, I perceived that my Coney Island was merely another craft, but a very important and official craft. An extremely small boat soon detached itself.

The United States had stretched out a tentacle. In no time at all, as it seemed, another and more formidable tentacle had folded around me—in the shape of two interviewers. (How these men had got on board—and how my own particular friend had got on board—I know not, for we were yet far from quayside.) I had been hearing all my life about the sublime American institution of the interview. I had been warned by Americans of its poignant dangers. And here I was suddenly up against it! Beneath a casual and jaunty exterior, I trembled. I wanted to sit, but dared not. They stood; I stood. These two men, however, were adepts. They had the better qualities of American dentists. Obviously they spent their lives in meeting notoriety on inbound steamers, and made naught of it. They were middle-aged, disillusioned, tepidly polite, conscientious, and rapid. They knew precisely what they wanted and how to get it. Having got it, they raised their hats and went.

Their printed stories were brief, quite unpretentious and inoffensive—though one of them did let out that the most salient part of me was my teeth, and the other did assert that I believed like a schoolboy. (Doubtless the result of timidity trying to be dignified—this alleged schoolboyishness!) I liked those men. But they gave me an incomplete idea of the race of interviewers in the United States.

Many varieties won my regard immediately, and kept it; but I am conscious that my sympathy with one particular brand (perhaps not numerous) was at times imperfect. The brand in question was to which I was amiably cautioned before even leaving the steamer, is usually very young and as often a girl as a youth. He or she cheerfully introduces himself or herself with a hint that of course it is an awful bore to be interviewed, but he or she has a job to do and he or she must be allowed to do it. Just so!

But the point which in my audacity I have occasionally permitted to occur to me is this: Is this sort of interviewer capable of doing the job allotted to him? I do not mind slips of reporting; I do not mind a certain agreeable malice (indeed, I reckon to do a bit in that line myself). I do not even mind hasty misrepresentations (for, after all, we are human and the millennium is still unannounced); but I do object to inefficiency—especially in America, where sundry kinds of efficiency have been carried farther than any efficiency was ever carried before.

Immediately after my first bout with interviewers I was seated at a table in the dining saloon of the ship with my particular friend and three or four friendly, quiet, modest, rather diffident human beings whom I afterward discovered to be among the best and most experienced newspaper men in New York—not interviewers.

Said my companion: "No importance whatever is attached to a certain kind of interview in the United States." "Supposing I refuse to talk to that sort of interviewer?" I asked at the saloon table. "The interviews will appear all the same," was the reply.

### "Be Still"

BE STILL, my soul, Jehovah loveth thee; Fret not nor murmur at thy weary lot; Though dark and lone thy journey seems to be, Be sure that thou art ne'er by Him forgot. He ever loves, then trust Him, trust Him still, Let all thy care be this, the doing of His will.

Take courage! faint not, though the foe be strong; Christ is thy strength; he fighteth on thy side; Swift be thy race; remember, 'tis not long. The goal is near, the prize he will provide. —H. Bonar.

### New Grasses from Panama

Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, systematic agronomist of the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, who represented the Smithsonian Institution in the biological survey of the Canal Zone as a collector of grasses, reports that the knowledge of grasses of Panama has been greatly increased by his work. He estimates that he has secured about 150 species of grasses from the Canal Zone alone, and that, including the collections of Messrs. Pittier and Maxon, the national herbarium will have as many as 200 species from Panama.

This greatly increases the known species, and Professor Hitchcock believes that he has from four to five times as many from this region as were previously known. Many of the species found in Panama were known previously only from Brazil and other regions of South America.

While in the field, Professor Hitchcock made a trip to Central America, where he spent two months collecting the grasses of that region. The collections made by him in Panama and Central America, together with that made during the previous year in Mexico, will supplement to such an extent the already large series of grasses in the herbarium at Washington that the latter will comprise more material of this nature than is to be found anywhere else in the world. —Newark News.

The highest of all stations is the station a man makes for himself; and the lowest that which is made for him. —Wilkie Collins.

### Picture Puzzle



What kind of powder? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE Dragon.

## LONDONER PRAISES NEW YORK

I HAD believed that the noise of the New York streets was deafening, that the giant buildings, the elevated railways, the street cars all combined to make life hideous and vulgar; and yet I drove up a wide, silent avenue, spacious, massive, imposing, delightfully clean, intersected and crossed by quiet streets that gave one on first and subsequent acquaintance the impression of the solid fronted residential quarter of Edinburgh town, says a correspondent of the London Mail, of her first visit to New York. She continues: Nor are the cars when you meet them more noisy and insistent than those in any of the European cities.

I had believed that in New York food was so dear that one meal a day, and that of clams, was all that a person of moderate means could aspire to. I found that food cost very much in every restaurant what it would cost in London.

### Commemorative Building in Bombay

King George having expressed the wish that his entry into India and previous royal associations with the Apollo Bunder should be commemorated by a building worthy to symbolize the gate of India, a provisional design has been prepared at the instance of the government of Bombay, following the general lines of the temporary structure which was erected at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the royal visit in December last. It is estimated that the cost of the proposed building, executed in white marble, would be Rs.800,000 (£53,333), of which the government of India has consented to provide one fourth. The government of Bombay, which has arranged to contribute £20,000, has made inquiries from the corporation and port trust as to their willingness to assist in carrying out the proposal.

### French Window Tax

In France, in the eighteenth century, there was a tax on salt; for salt was regarded as a luxury. It was a crime to obtain it by boiling sea water; for the government supplied salt in such a way as to collect the tax. Still, no doubt, there was a lot of sea water boiled.

Also in France in the eighteenth century, there was a heavy window tax, because a window was regarded as a luxury—anybody who could afford a window could afford to pay taxes. As a result one third of the houses in France in the eighteenth century had no windows. Today in France, the use of salt and windows have only increased as the taxes on them have been reduced.—Harrisons Magazine.

### Young University

An appropriation of \$125,000 for the construction of buildings for the University of the Philippines, which was made during the last session of the Legislature, is now available, reports the Manila Times. Plans are being prepared in the office of the consulting architect and when completed and approved will be turned over to the bureau of public works (at Manila). The bureau will then advertise for bids for the construction, and actual work will be commenced as soon as these are accepted. The first president of the university, Dr. Murray Bartlett, was inaugurated on Dec. 20, 1911.

## PROBLEMS OF HOME-MAKING

THE trend of the thinking of these days is hinted in a prize story recently printed in the Delineator, which evidently was awarded the prize not only for being a well written screed, but also because its subject matter was of general interest to the magazine's readers. And this subject was the question of how to live in this latter day without being a slave to financial problems, how to have time for living instead of always grinding, a slave to money-earning.

The two in the story go away to an island purchasing the secret of its location from a sea captain for a hoarded \$3000; and they also give away the rest of their money to a stranger on ship-board. They are set down on a tropical island and plant and build and make a happy life. The wife is content with her work for husband and child, but the man as months drift by realizes that he is getting lazy, that he no longer feels the old zest in hard work. At last chance throws a stranger on their shores, and his scorn of them for having shirked the battle of life among other men is a rift in the lute.

The wife at last affirms it was not the money problem which burdened them before but the opinion of other people. She finds that this stranger's judgment of their happy life, especially his remark that her husband was "all

gone to seed," disturbs her content in it. The man realizes that the friction with his fellows is what made a man of him. He sees that he could be truly as free in a flat in Rahway, N. J., their old home, as he is on a desert island, since it is the freedom of his own thought which counts. One surmises that in time the two determine to return and prove their freedom from the money slavery and from the opinion of Mrs. Grundy by living a normally active and happy life in the midst of the crowd.

### Change in Art Ideals

The art dealer (retired) shook his head. "What's the use?" he asked, "of fighting the current of your time? Here are the British face painters fetching as high prices as the old Dutch and Italians. Fancy a Gainsborough selling for more than a Rembrandt! Everything changes. I've seen the Barbizons come up from mere nobodies, and now the impressionists are having their day in the matter of prices. What next? The English? Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough!" This connoisseur's ideal of art comprises the names of Rembrandt, Rubens and Velasquez. Hence his amazement at the boom of Gainsborough.—New York Sun.

### View of Japanese Music

Music as an art has little standing in Japan, according to a letter in the current issue of the Traveller's Gazette. It is left almost entirely to women, who cultivate it to the extent of playing on a guitar-like instrument called the samisen. "In the not very remote past," says the writer, "no gentleman could reconcile the practice of music with masculine dignity." —New York Tribune.

I had believed that only on old habitues of this city could reach his destination on the subway or underground railway; that the guards announced each station by some unintelligible monosyllable; that no answer to a question could be obtained from the official in the cap, and that nothing remained but to rivet your eyes to the passing platforms.

By way of an experiment I mentioned to the guard that I hoped to alight at Wall street. At Wall street my friend in the cap put his head in and said: "Your station, miss," with a mildness that fairly upset one of the last articles of my faith.

### Crocus Season in London

The first approach of spring in London is denoted by the appearance of the crocus. The beds and borders of the London parks and some of the squares are bright with yellow, purple and white blossoms, and in the Hampton Court gardens as many as eight different colors have been seen this year. Under the lime trees in the palace grounds they grow in masses. In the shrubbery are some golden blooms of narcissus cyclaminous and the bare branches of the almond trees are covered with pink blossoms and buds.

Without joy we are a member out of joint. We can do nothing well without joy and a good conscience, which is the ground of joy.—Sibbes.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 25, 1912

### Minority Substitute Wool Bill

THE wool bill, prepared by Representative Hill and submitted to the House in behalf of the Republican minority of the ways and means committee, is manifestly intended to impress the country with the contention that the Taft administration has been logical and wise, first in accepting a tariff board, and, second, in accepting and standing by the recommendations of that body. It is already being said that had a tariff board existed when the Payne-Aldrich bill was being framed, and had it gone so far as to collect such information with regard to the woolen industry as now is available through its efforts, neither the Republican administration nor the Republican majority in Congress would have approved schedule K. It is, furthermore, asserted among friends of the President and supporters of his policy that if there had been a tariff board to guide the Republican Congress and the Republican administration when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was being framed, the House would not now be in possession of the Democrats.

It is the purpose of the substitute wool bill, as set forth by Representative Hill, "to make the rates of schedule K conform to the findings of the tariff board, which has been investigating the woolen industry for the last two years all over the world." The claim that the board sought to ascertain the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad with the idea of reaching an intelligent understanding of the industry in its relation to the United States was made for it when the report was originally submitted, and has been made for it many times since. Great emphasis has, of course, been laid upon the point that the board was moved by no other purpose than to get at the simple facts, and Representative Hill naturally takes advantage of whatever sentiment may have been aroused in favor of this method of procedure in presenting his measure, claiming for it that its rates are based on information obtained by an unbiased and non-partisan body.

The details of the measure would not be intelligible to the general public. It is claimed for it that it eliminates many causes for complaint in the construction of schedule K in the past. "If this bill passes," says its author, "the old scandal of rubber boots and furniture, office desks, etc., having a little wool as a constituent part of their manufacture, being classed as woolen goods, and a duty assessed at the pound rate on the whole of them, will be done away with, and the wool duty will in no case be laid upon anything but the wool itself." It certainly was high time that steps were taken to relieve schedule K of ridicule which, politically considered at all events, is more harmful than criticism. The general reduction provided for in the bill is put at about 40 per cent.

Whether the position taken now with regard to the tariff board shall appeal strongly enough to the public to overcome the Democratic position that the Republican party was never able to see the necessity for reforming even the grossest abuses in the tariff until driven to see them by defeat at the polls is a question. Logically, the Republican minority is right in standing by the tariff board now; revision of the tariff in accordance with the tariff board idea can hardly fail of very general approval. On the other hand, the fact that the Republican party has had almost innumerable opportunities of passing better tariff laws than now exist, and has not profited by them, may deter numbers from giving it credit for what good it is apparently trying to do.

### Outlook for Boston Schools

WE UNDERSTAND that Stratton D. Brooks, in resigning the important post of superintendent of Boston's public schools to accept the presidency of the University of Oklahoma, views the changed opportunity in the light of a call higher. So it is, if a man seeks a creative task and wishes to lay foundations. No one can read the western state university's program as set forth by Professor Ross in the April Century Magazine, or ponder over the admissions and speculations of presidents of eastern privately-endowed universities as they face the competitive institutional future, without realizing that other men are to make choices similar to that of Mr. Brooks. Besides, he was born in Missouri, educated beyond the Hudson, and now is but returning to his own.

The man for the place of superintendent of Boston schools should be larger than any of his actual or possible subordinates. He should be big enough to understand a city of Jews and Roman Catholics as well as of Protestants from the "provinces" and the descendants of Pilgrims and Puritans. He must lead, but not drive. Liberty still is the dominant ideal of Boston, not authority. If the exigencies of a difficult post demand more attention to placation of diverse racial and religious elements of society than was necessary in the early days of the public school system, it, nevertheless, still remains true that a superintendent must be an idealist and an educator in the high sense of that word. There are some issues involved on which there can be no compromise, not even for harmony's sake; and the sooner they are met, the better always.

In many respects the Boston school system today offers a tempting opportunity to a large-calibered man wishing to be superintendent. Even the obstacles to unity and high endeavor can be overcome if the great chance is met by a large man with a comprehensive program. To set any lower standard will be recreancy on the part of the appointing power; and in response to their natural instinct to be equal to their important civic duty, the members of the school committee need the reinforcement of public opinion. Whether Boston-trained or not, the successor of Mr. Brooks will need to be as large as his task; he will need to come to it with no illusions as to its difficulty. For influences, open and concealed, are at work that no mediocre personality can grapple with.

ACCORDING to the report of the United States Steel Corporation, 36,946 of its employees bought stock in the concern last year. It is just possible that solutions for industrial and labor and other kinds of troubles will be found somewhere, sometime, along these lines.

MANY things recommend a trolley trip from Boston to New York, if you have the time. There are quicker ways of making the journey, but one who is out for pleasure can very well afford to put in 20 hours seeing the country.

CAN it be true that American designers of women's fabrics, formally assembled, are to sign a declaration of independence of Paris? If so, forever memorable be the day! And this without the slightest reflection on the accumulated skill of the Parisian experts, men and women, who for so long have dominated the forms of attire of the occidental world and so much of Asia as apes western dress. It is needless to add that not a few American women will remain loyal to the old dynasty, just as the Tories did to the Hanoverian king when Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson were prominent in framing revolt. But on the other hand there are thousands of women who, solely on the ground of national pride, may join the revolt. And this the more readily, in many cases, because it is a "time of revolt," a fact that American designers and manufacturers have not lost sight of.

Other women may be influenced less by national pride and more by personal welfare. If the American designs prove better than the Parisian, they will be accepted. If not, they will fail. "Dress is not a matter of national patriotism. It is a detail of life to be settled by standards of sense and beauty, and once settled—and very largely on a personal basis—it does not need to be opened for revision every six months." Thus may the more radical women argue. They have never been over-enthusiastic in their loyalty to Paris. They will be equally critical of New York, if that should prove to be the headquarters of the American fashions.

Assuming that the formal revolt comes, it is needless to add that it implies a very marked pecuniary loss to Paris. But the revolters know this, and will proceed, if at all, mindful that dislocations of the kind never can be effected without injury to vested interests.

With many women loyal to Paris, with more loyal to New York, and with not a few loyal to themselves and refusing to take their models from any source but their own invention and their own adaptation of raiment to personality, it is evident that the coming writer of the American "Sartor Resartus" may have much variety of clothing to note as he surveys society and seeks symbols for his precepts. One thing is quite certain. Liberty of choice, here as in other phases of life, makes for better things. Feminine servitude to Paris has long puzzled thoughtful men. An era of feminine insurgency was bound to challenge the Gallic sartorial dynasty.

### Children and Manners

THERE recently appeared in a New York paper a cartoon entitled "The Teaching of the Colored Comic," that we shall not describe but content ourselves with saying that all would recognize the story that it tells, namely, one of fatuous and brutal disrespect on the part of children toward their elders. Aside from the technical quality of the drawing of the cartoon, which is high, it describes so exactly and fully a certain phase of life in the United States that we deem it worthy of our readers' attention. The "colored comic" has received a good deal of attention of late at the hands of gentlemen whose only object has been the improvement of civil and domestic life, and some day it is to be hoped that the public will remember what they have said. In these columns expression has been given to the not extravagant proposition that good manners are a good thing in more ways than one, but in addition to this we have once more to point out that juvenile discourtesy and disrespect do not prepare for adult self-respect; and adult self-respect is an essential element to any strong society.

There is too much deference paid to American children and too little attention, not perhaps attention of the sort that they would prefer but that guides them into those paths of deference to their elders and willingness to be corrected and to learn, that fits them to become good citizens. The principal duty of children lies with the ears; they can talk later when they know something. But "The Teaching of the Colored Comic," due allowances being made for the broader strokes necessary in the work of the cartoonist, pretty accurately tells a story that could be watched in too many places. The duty of combating this conspicuous tendency to unworthy carriage on the part of American children lies not with school teachers, nor with the churches, nor with the agencies of government fundamentally, but with their parents; and the parents that shirk this duty fail in their obligations to the state. If this duty be not performed by the parents and they do not provide each coming generation of citizens with a fund of self-reliant unselfishness, the necessities of the community will throw such work into the hands of forces that, while for a time they may effect a certain quality of personal obedience, are, nevertheless, opposed to the real progress of mankind; in other words, if for the time men need a "police power" let them show themselves able and worthy to control it.

WHENEVER the question of personal property taxation arises it is very likely to lead to discussions that go far afield. At present the main point is whether or not Massachusetts will approve a constitutional amendment providing for the laying of a flat rate of taxation on personal property throughout the state. The committee on taxation of the Legislature has agreed to recommend such an amendment. It is set forth that the result aimed at is that of putting an end to "tax dodging," so-called, or the alleged practise on the part of many wealthy residents of Massachusetts of seeking assessment of their personal holdings in some small town where the tax rate is low instead of in one of the communities where the tax rate is high by comparison.

There will not be lacking arguments, and some very forceful ones, in defense of the system which permits the residents of a community conducted on economical lines to escape the burdens of taxation assessed against those who reside in communities where, for any reason, the tax rate is high; but in this, as in other instances where fears are entertained of sharing in public responsibilities, experience would be almost certain to show that an equitable system of taxation applied to all would work hardship to none. The personal tax is abhorred, generally speaking, because it is not laid equitably. Many insist that there are powerful reasons why it can never be so laid, and they point, in support of this contention, to selfishness, cupidity, dishonesty, even to the law of self-protection. It is generally conceded that the poor pay taxes out of all proportion to the rich on personal property. This is not the case in Massachusetts only; it is, in the United States at least, an almost universal condition. Everywhere the abuses to which the levying and collection of the personal tax give rise have been the subject of corrective legisla-

### Modern Fall of Paris

tion, and it would not be true to say that no progress has been made in the right direction. Even personal taxes are levied more intelligently and more equitably than they were ten years ago. In many places an earnest and a successful effort has been made to uncover hidden property and to compel it to bear its proper share of the public burden. Boards of review, also, have been created for the purpose of preventing wrongful impositions upon wealthy persons and corporations. Where the efforts have been made along right lines, the abuses of the personal tax system have been minimized, even if they have not remedied the faults that are inherent in the system itself.

Few things have been more clearly demonstrated in the experience of these latter days than the fact that the square deal works no harm to anybody. If any person or any community is escaping a fair share of responsibility or obligation to the state, either through the operation or violation of the law, through favoritism or evasion, that person or that community is in the long run a loser by the system that permits it. It may be that some Massachusetts town might escape higher taxation than it would have to meet were a flat rate enforced, but if this flat rate were enforced properly, impartially, thoroughly, equitably, there is more reason to believe that taxation in general would be lowered.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, if adopted, will not remedy the fundamental defects in the taxation system, but it is a move in the right direction. The operation of such a provision should be to convince the people that they have it in their power to go farther and to adopt a taxation system based on real and immovable property, not upon the fruits of intellect, effort, enterprise and industry!

IF it proves to be true that the interstate commerce committee is inclined to report favorably on legislation supplementing, but not amending, the Sherman law, the serious tasks of the United States Congress will be increased. A prolonged session already is in sight. Debate of the profound issues involved in such a measure should not be and will not be brief. Hence the probability that the country may be treated to "continuous-session" lawmaking. Whether a presidential campaign season provides an ideal time for deliberation on fundamental issues of government in its relation to industry and commerce is scarcely debatable. The answer is an emphatic negative. On the other hand, there is political capital to be made by legislation of the kind if it be not vetoed by the President, or even if it be thwarted by him. Not a little of his present popularity may vanish as he either conforms to or dissents from the action of Congress on this and tariff matters between this day and next November. His friends and his foes both realize this; and consequently much of the maneuvering in Congress will be as truly politics as are incidents and deeds of the forensic battle on the hustings.

That there should be legislation supplementing the Sherman act is conceded by both conservatives and radicals. Neither party is willing to leave so much of the business of the country dependent on judicial construction of its methods for legality of procedure as is implied in the decision of the supreme court relative to "reasonable restraint of trade," and in the courts subsequent supervision of the partition of two great, illegal monopolies. The conservative, who trusts the courts, nevertheless dislikes to see them burdened with tasks for which they are not fitted. The radical, who distrusts the courts, wishes the verdict of a more popularly constituted body, namely Congress, defining what forms of business are honest and fair and what are not. Standing in between are moderates who believe in letting well enough alone, and who are distrustful of the outcome if Congress, at a time of political ferment, undertakes either exemptions on the one hand or inclusions on the other. If the radicals and conservatives unite, there is likely to be congressional action. Whether it will meet with Mr. Taft's approval is a question that even he may deal with less disinterestedly than if he were not endeavoring to retain the presidency.

THE United States of Brazil has reached such a stage in its development that the question of immigration has become of uppermost importance. This South American republic, with a territory as large as the United States of America and the German empire combined, has a population of about 20,000,000. Although in population Brazil's showing is rather better than elsewhere in the southern regions, business there is increasing so fast, demand for the natural products of the great republic is so insistent, that the government has begun to cooperate with the plantation owners in real earnest to facilitate the obtaining of a needed labor supply.

Opportunities in Brazil are exceptional. German, Italian or Portuguese laborers who reach the southern country ready to put their hands to any kind of work before long become shopkeepers, traders, owners of plots of ground that keep them occupied for their own particular benefit. The rubber plantations may know them for a while, but soon the planter has to look elsewhere for his help. The Japanese has now stepped into the breach with an immigration that begins to assume considerable proportions. The Japanese steamer Kanagawa Maru left Yokohama the other day with no less than 1500 of the Mikado's subjects, engaged to work upon the rubber plantations along the Amazon.

This immigration from the Orient, therefore, of itself does not mean that the Pacific coast country is being settled by Japanese. But the earlier presence of Japanese on the west coast of South America may have informed the Brazilians that here was good labor material to be utilized. It is a question whether the same labor element would be as available for other purposes as it seems to be in the case of rubber gathering, but for the present Brazil is concerned mostly with this one labor problem. And in giving attention to such needs as they present themselves, the country is evidently doing all that can be expected of it under the circumstances.

SO MUCH attention is given to some things in Kansas that some other and very interesting things are neglected. For example, the gross earnings of a natural gas company in that state last year ran up to the handsome sum of \$4,500,000.

IT SEEMS to be demonstrated as clearly abroad as it has been at home that the best way to settle a coal strike is to settle it in advance.

### The Sherman Law

### Japanese in Brazil

### Flat Rate on Personal Property